RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XIV NO. 252 BOMBAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23. 1926. ONE ANNA

SPLENDID UNIVERSAL JEWEL DRAMA

7 PARTS **THE "LOVE THIEF"** 7 PARTS

featuring the handsome Star **NORMAN KERRY** and the winsome pretty adorable Star Greta Nisson

A GLITTERING, DELIGHTFUL, SPICY LOVE ROMANCE

Brilliant Uniforms—and Scandalous **LOVE-AFFAIRS—STOLEN KISSES** and gleaming swords—a drama of pomp and splendour!

"THE LOVE THIEF"

THE GREATEST WEDDING SENSATION you ever saw—the Story of the **EXPERT LOVE-BURGLAR-HEART-STEALER** and all-around Don Juem, until the only girl came along—and then the real trouble began!

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

SPLENDID THRILLING THUMPING RAYART ROMANTIC MELO-DRAMA

6 Parts **"MIDNIGHT SECRETS"** To-night This Week

featuring the dare-devil me-care, fighting **GEORGE LARKIN** as Tip O'Neil, the Star Reporter, who helps the United States Secret Service in unearthing a mysterious plot.

The Amazing **CONSPIRACY** to Spirit away the lady Secretary of the Police Inspector and substituting another lady with the same likeness of face and features to take her place and extract incriminating documents

"WITH COBHAM TO THE CAPE"

THE REMAINING THREE PARTS ARE SCREENED THIS WEEK.

See in many thrilling incidents how Cobham succeeds in reaching Cape Town.

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
23 Oct.	RANPURA		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 ,,	CHINA	NALDERAx	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
27 ,,	CHINA	MANTUA	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	CHINA	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	CHINA	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,431
22 ,,	CHINA	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		16,657
5 Feb.	CHINA	MALOJAx	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA †	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia hav limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
,, to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
,, to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Nov. '26	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA.

1926 26th Oct.	NELLORE * CATHEY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA COMORIN	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA MOLDAVIA	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA NALDERA	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE CHITRAL	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA NARKUNDA	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.

* Omits Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926. 22nd Oct.	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi
23rd ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathlawar coast ports.
25th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathlawar coast ports
27th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa.
27th ,,	BAMORA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England)

HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

THE

INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALITY

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

BEST EXCHANGE RATES

GIVEN FOR ALL

FOREIGN MONEY

Sovereigns, Sterling Notes, Dollar Notes, Francs, Lira, Yen, etc., bought and sold at best gain to Customers. Drafts on London procured at the ruling rate.

We also sell rare Curios, Antiques, Sandalwood ware, Art Brassware, and Travelling Kit; Fine Nilgiri Teas and Pure Eucalyptus Oil.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Surbordinate Engineers' Class. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow for free prospectus.
A ... R3863

WANTED—A SENIOR PROOF READER. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—GINNING & PRESSING FACTORIES in a good cotton centres in Punjab District. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1838, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3871

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—Thoroughly competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, good handwriting and experience of typewriting essential. Salary rupees one hundred plus other allowances. Apply to Box No. 1843, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27564

WANTED for the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, a capable ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Apply stating experience and qualifications with minimum salary expected. THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA. 135, Canning Street, Calcutta.
A. 27477

WANTED—Influential energetic MANAGERS. AGENTS; SALESMEN CLERKS, both sexes every where for limited Coy., excellent prospects, only limited posts. Apply TANNA AND SONS, opp. Old Forbes Buildings. Bunder Road, KARACHI.
A 27563

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG PARSI, expert race horse rider, willing to join Parsi Stable on moderate pay. Trial offered. Apply Box No. 1841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3875

WANTED—A SITUATION in any firm or under any merchant or in any educational institution on any reasonable salary in Bombay for a smart young B.A., L.T. (Economics and History Graduate). Please Apply Box No. 1842, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3876

COMPETENT young SALESMAN will travel India and demonstrate new lines business of English firm. Moderate salary or Commission. Train fare daily allowance essential. Apply Box No. 1840, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3874

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

REQUIRED—A SECONDHAND YARN DOUBLING MACHINE. The intending sellers to correspond with the undersigned. DUKHBHANJAN LAL, Secretary, The Moradabad Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Co., Limited, Moradabad.
K R3877

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Bright airy sea view, three FLATS in Padamsee, Nepean Sea Road. Apply on premises.
C R3857

TO LET—COMMODIOUS OFFICE, situated on Ballard Estate, consisting of a large main office with seven smaller partitioned Offices—Counters—Strong Rooms—Fans. Very suitable for European Firms. For particulars apply Box No. 1835, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 27551

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE—Ten kinds of Watches, given quite free, by H. Abdurrashid & Co., Wholesale Watch Importers, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay. 9
T R3862

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved. New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts. opposite Petit Institute. Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade. Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay
T

PERSONAL.

MAHOMED bin ABDUL RASHID Kindly communicate with P. O. Box 74, Bombay.
P. R3864

HELP WANTED by young Bohra Student for proceeding to America in order to prosecute his studies in Engineering line, would like to represent any firm if desirable. Apply Box No. 1836 Advt. Deptt. "Bombay Chronicle."
P. R3865

MR. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteractor has REMOVED his Office to EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, Bombay and all his old and new clients are requested to note.
P

PROFESSION.

POCKET ASTROLOGER answers questions. Price Rupee. VARSHAPHAL Rupee. Note time. Prof. CARY, Dhenkanal (Orissa).
P R3823

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street. Fort, Bombay.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—Black GREYHOUND, owner must describe fully and give advertisement and feeding charges to Box No. 1839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
PB R3873

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

RACING PUBLICATIONS.—"Five WINNING SYSTEMS," Rs. 10/8, "PERFECTA SYSTEM," Rs. 15; both Rs. 22/8. Many others. RACING SYSTEMS LIBRARY, 13/1A, Marsden Street, CALCUTTA.
L R3838

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCING PARTNER to invest upto Rs. 50,000 in running profitable gold, silver and jewellery business. Apply Box No. 1837, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3866

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

PRIVATE LESSONS—Pure English Continental French with Conversation. Beginners' French Class, Fridays 10.30 a.m. Also English Class. Miss ELISE FREDOUX, Bowen Manse, Tulloch Road, Apollo Bunder.
M R3872

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE

SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet presented their share certificates for enfacement of Reduction of Capital are requested to present same at the Registered Office of the Bank without further delay. Certificates sent by post should be accompanied by a remittance of at least annas four to cover registration charges.

B. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.

27539

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL BOARD LASHKAR

GWALIOR C. I.

NOTICE FOR AUCTION

GOOD CHANCE TO PURCHASERS OF CIRCLING WAVE.

WE have got a Circling Wave with its other accessories and a steam engine, etc., for sale.

The auction of the same will be held at Municipal Workshop near power house on 4th January, 1927, at 9 a.m.

Hence those who are interested in this are requested to call on the spot at the appointed date and hour and join the auction or send their offer before that date.

Other information can be had from the

MUNICIPAL OVERSEER,
LASHKAR.

Municipal Overseer Lashkar
27561

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPHAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 7TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements for the year ended 31st March, 1926.

(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

(3) To appoint auditors for the ensuing year to fix their remuneration.

(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 26th October, 1926 to TUESDAY, the 9th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1926.
27560

BACK BAY DRY FILLING

"LLOYDS FOLLY." Those who intend to tender for the dry filling of the Back Bay Scheme blocks, if in want of moram should communicate to Box No. 1834 Care of this paper. Advertiser can arrange unlimited supply from quarries 15 miles from Bombay with easy Railway facility.
27537

ADVERTISEMENT

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of FIRST ASSISTANT MISTRESS of the Government Girls' High School, Amraoti. The pay offered for the post is Rs. 175-15/2-250. Applicants should apply to the INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS, NAGPUR CIRCLE, NAGPUR, giving in full details regarding religion, family, race languages known, age, training and previous experience with copies of testimonials. Arrangements will be made to provide the applicant with accommodation in the quarters built for the 1st Assistant Mistress. None need apply who is not a graduate. Preference will be given to those who have had the experience of a Head-Mistress's post of a High School.

Sd. A. V. J. THOMPSON,
Inspectress of Schools,
Nagpur Circle.
7562

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 310, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 31st March, 1926.
2. To elect Director for the ensuing year in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th October, 1926, to 2nd November, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th October, 1926.
27557

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply before the end of May, 1927, of black metal and soft murum for the roads in the Bombay Suburban District to reach this office on or before 10th November, 1926.

Details regarding terms and quantity required can be obtained in the undersigned's office at Andheri during office hours.

Earnest money at 5 per cent. of the estimated amount should accompany Tender. On accepted Tender security at 10 per cent. should be deposited. Earnest money shall be forfeited if after acceptance of Tender, the tenderer refuses to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements. The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender nor to accept the quantity in excess of requirements.

S. S. NAIK,
President,
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District.

Office of the District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District,
Gazdar Hall, Andheri,
21st October, 1926.

27558

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed. I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1926 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1926, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Dated this 20th day of October, 1926

SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
27553

NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF THE (A) DISTRICT MUNSIFF, COIMBATORE.

ORIGINAL SUIT NO 1684 of 1926.

Between

THE ROYAL NILGIRI TEA SUPPLY CO., Coimbatore by Sheik Alladin Rowther .... Plaintiff.

And

HORMUSJI COOVERJI BALIWALLA, Tea and Coffee Merchant, Mandavi, New Barden Gali, Bombay. .... Defendant

WHEREAS the above suit, in which the plaintiff has sued for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 715-2-9 from the defendant, has been posted for hearing on the 16th day of November, 1926, at 11 a.m. before the Additional District Munsiff of Coimbatore, Notice is hereby given that should the defendant make default in his appearance in the said Court on the aforementioned hearing day, the suit will be heard and determined in his absence.

K. SRINIVASAN,
Vakil for Plaintiff.

27559

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst. at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. C. J. C. Schmitz.

1 "Wanderer" motor cycle 2 1/4 H.P. (German make.)

1 "Sirius" motor cycle 2 H.P. (German Triumph.)

AUCTION SALE of valuable substantial made-to-order furniture of the latest design, English mahogany drawing room suite, cottage piano, gramophone with cabinet, American ice box, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at "Bella Vista" Santa Cruz, (two minutes walk from the station) on Gorebandar Road, valuable and handsome substantial made-to-order furniture of the latest design, rich glass, crockery and platedware, telescopic sliding dining table, chairs cabinet gramophone, large mirror back sideboard with drawers and cupboard, dumbwaiters, English mahogany drawing room suite, one sweet toned cottage piano by Godfrey, in good condition, rich carpets, fancy flower vases and rich table ornaments, gun sexonal book cases, writing bureau, one sweet toned cottage harmonium by 'Gasriel' one handsome made-to-order bevelled glass double door combination almyrah, one ivory inlaid writing table, cheval glass, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses. American ice box, cooking utensils, meatsafe, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman, proceeding Home.

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Gorakhpur
Hapur
Hathras
Jhansi
Jubbulpore
Lahore
Aminabad Park
Lucknow
Lucknow City
Lyallpur
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(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

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Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 89,500,000

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

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495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,24,559/12/1

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Manager.

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Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Union Bank of India, Limited

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed, twice a week.

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Pioneer Film Co.'s Mythological Super Production

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You will see something quite different in trick photography, acting, settings.

It's positively an entertaining picture. We invite you to see it with your family.

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FOR ONE WEEK MORE

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THE LION OF MEWAR

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The Indian Review.

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By Prof. T.K. Doraiswami Aiyar.
THE CURRENCY BILL
By Mr. A. Ramaiya, M.A., F.R. Econ. S.
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By Mr. G.S. Raghavan.
THE DRINK EVIL IN BRITISH GUIANA
By Mr. Mudhoo Lall Bose.
THE NERVOUS MECHANISM OF PLANTS
By Mr. K. Ramunny Menon, I.C.S.
THE THEORY OF POPULATION
By Mr. J.S.B. Abraham, M.A.
A FORGOTTEN SOLDIER OF FORTUNE
By Mr. C.A. Kincaid, I.C.S., C.V.O.
THE INDEPENDENT CONGRESS PARTY THE AUTUMN SESSION
By A Student of Politics.
WORLD EVENTS: AUGUST
By Dr. A.J. Saunders, M.A.
THREE GREAT EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS
By Mr. Gopal Krishna, M.A.
HINDU INDIA
By Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, M.A., C.I.E.
IDEALS OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION
By Mr. R. Krishna Sastry, B.A. (Hons.)
THE PEACE OFFERING
By Srimati Svarna Kumari Devi.
MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH
By Mahatma Gandhi.
INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE
By Mr. S.G. Warty, M.A.
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By Mr. M.V. Subrahmanyam, M.A. L.T.

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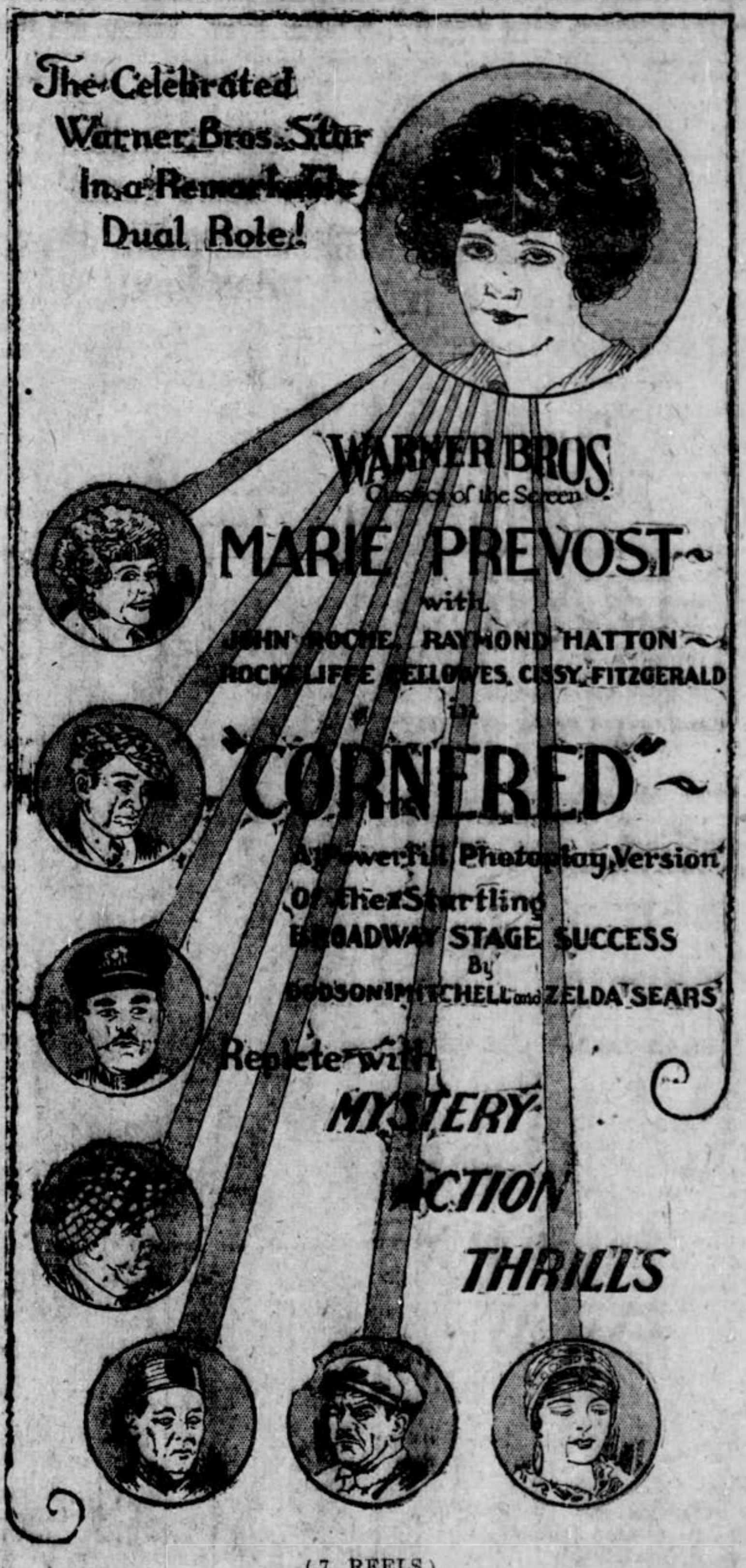
AMUSEMENTS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HE HAD NERVE—HE HAD PEP—HE HAD STRENGTH—HE HAD BRAVERY—AND HE LOVED HER! No wonder she said

"THE RIGHT MAN"

FOR ME! GIRLS! WANT TO MEET HIM?

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THE WEATHER,

SIMLA, October 22.

The weather is suspicious in the neighbourhood of the Andamans where a depression is apparently forming. The western disturbance is beginning to effect the frontier. The weather has been dry except for local showers in Burma, Assam and South Bengal.

Chief amounts:—Mergui half an inch, Yamethin one, Dibrugarh half inch, Silchar one and a half, Cox's Bazar a half.

Forecast.—An increase in Lower Burma. —A. P.

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY.

Sight rain during week in parts of Konkan, Karnatak, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur. More rain is required in parts of Panch Mahals, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kolhapur. Standing crops were slightly damaged by rats and locusts in Karachi, by rats, locusts, floods and insects in Hyderabad, by locusts in Thar Parkar, by insects in Nawabshah and by grasshoppers in Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar; they were generally in good condition elsewhere. Sowing of rabi commenced at some places. Supply of water for drinking was adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Poona and Dharwar. Supply of fodder was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 22nd October 1926

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.908 inches (.021 above normal.
„ „ at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.814 „ (.025 above normal,)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.004
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees
„ (wet bulb) „ 72.6 „
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.9 degrees 2.4 below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.9 degrees (2.7 below normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 7+ per cent.
„ „ at 4 p.m. (previous day) 68 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N N W
Velocity „ „ 9 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 125 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=)10)-0

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 22

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 22nd Octo 1926		Total since 1st June 1926.		June 1st to Oct 21. 1924.		1925.	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct
Colaba Point	69	55	51	81	47	69		
Fort ..	102	91			00	00		
J.J.Hospital	84	09			00	00		

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 22ND OCTOBER, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 22nd October, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud and the air is generally drier than usual. Temperature was nearly normal except at Ambala, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Minimum temperature was considerably below normal in the west of the area and moderately so in the east.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect in parts of Rajputana. Night temperature was below normal in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in southwest Kathiawar and in defect in the rest of that area and north Gujarat. Temperature was locally below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the central parts. Temperature was above normal in the west of the area and below normal in the north.

The Konkan.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Both humidity and temperature are nearly normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 85deg. .9 (2deg. below normal) and the lowest 73deg. .9 (3deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports a light shower. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central parts and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is much drier than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were appreciably in excess in the Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A feeble western disturbance is entering northwest India, but it has not yet produced any appreciable effect. Dry weather prevails throughout the reporting area.

Forecast.—No large change.

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OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON FRIDAY THE 22ND OF OCT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	annual Normal
Baluchistan Quetta ..	—	0,92	1.41	—0.49	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	—	2.82	5.08	—2.26	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	—	39.47	22.91	16.56	34.77
Lahore ..	..	16.35	15.07	+1.28	19.62
Hissar ..	—	18.60	11.63	+6.97	14.47
Ambala ..	—	28.23	23.95	+4.28	30.49
Delhi ..	—	23.81	22.96	+0.85	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	—	25.88	24.33	+1.55	26.90
Mainpuri ..	—	26.18	23.92	+2.26	27.07
Jhansi ..	—	36.93	33.76	+3.17	36.17
Cawnpore ..	—	28.64	33.14	—4.50	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	30.41	35.90	—5.49	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	—	2.08	2.30	—0.22	3.68
Karachi ..	—	19.60	5.90	13.70	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	—	10.27	9.71	+0.56	11.79
Ajmer ..	—	22.39	18.58	+3.81	20.65
Jaipur ..	..	28.42	21.89	+6.53	24.21
Kotah ..	..	39.60	26.17	13.43	28.23
Mount Abu ..	..	123.65	58.24	65.41	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	..	42.64	13.64	29.00	14.39
Dwaraka ..	—	23.06	12.72	10.34	13.52
Veraval ..	—	50.62	17.72	32.90	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	34.22	25.18	+9.04	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	—	29.07	20.04	+9.03	21.20
nara ..	—				
Surat ..	..	59.15	39.59	19.56	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	..	48.92	27.71	21.21	23.83
Deesa ..	—	39.40	23.59	15.81	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	..	44.91	27.50	17.41	29.19
Indore ..	..	23.64	30.95	—7.31	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	—	68.39	50.83	17.56	55.11
Saugor ..	..	49.60	41.88	+7.72	41.95
Hoshangabad	..	53.46	45.83	+7.63	48.83
Khandwa ..	—	25.96	27.42	—1.46	29.63
Akola ..	—	30.63	28.25	+2.38	31.35
Amraoti ..	..	21.47	29.64	—8.17	33.05
Nagpur ..	..	44.72	44.21	+0.51	48.97
Chanda ..	..	42.41	47.25	—4.84	51.90
Raipur ..					50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	..	69.55	68.58	+0.97	70.63
Ratnagiri ..		112.38	96.78	15.60	99.98
Mormugao ..		89.15	88.79	+0.36	94.95
Karwar ..		99.20	112.95	13.75	120.12
Bombay Deccan	—				
Malegaon ..		15.84	19.89	—4.05	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	—	16.93	18.96	—2.03	22.33
Poona ..	—	23.41	23.15	+0.26	27.11
Sholapur ..	—	23.38	24.56	—1.18	28.45
Bijapur ..		14.15	16.69	—2.04	20.90
Belgaum ..	—	47.68	42.47	+5.21	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	—	28.01	24.26	+3.75	27.53
Nizamabad		29,13	36.47	—7.34	40.08
Indur ..	..				
Hyderabad ..		17.40	26.83	—9.43	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..		112.76	112.40	+0.36	125.68
Calicut ..		116.34	95.38	20.96	117.16
Cochin ..		99.02	82.62	16.40	114.51
Trivandrum		36.41	36.12	+0.29	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo		50.68	29.57	21.11	84.16
MadrasExcluding Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	20.54	29.61	—9.07	41.59
Bellary ..		11.49	14.10	—2.61	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	21.34	22.57	—1.23	31.23
Madras ..		13.75	22.40	—8.65	50.74
Bangalore ..		23.89	24.16	—0.27	35.37
Coimbatore ..	0.88	11.76	10.24	+1.52	22.29
Trichinopoly		19.19	16.91	+2.28	33.15
Negapatam ..		10.96	15.52	—4.56	54.95

LAKSHMI PUJA CEREMONY.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

Adequate police arrangements were made this evening, in connection with the immersion celebration of Lakshmi Pujah both by the Calcutta and the Howrah authorities and the procession passed off smoothly. Several images passed in procession by the mosque without trouble. No trouble is reported from Watgunge and Kidderpore, the scenes of last week's disturbance in connection with the Immersion of Durga Puja festival. Extra police were posted at Salkia and Ramkrishnapur (Howrah) and the District Magistrate personally supervised the arrangement at Howrah. It is reported that Mahomedans were clear of the Mosque after prayer at Howrah, and Mahomedan shops were closed. As a precautionary measure, nine Mahomedans were externed under the Security Act and six Mahomedans including 3 Imans of the two Mosques were arrested and detained in Hajat as they failed to furnish security for keeping the peace. Over 500 volunteers and local leaders co-operated with the police in the maintenance of peace.—A. P.

AGRICULTURE COMMISSION.

POONA, Oct. 21.

Members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture arrived here this morning and were received at the station by Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, Hon. Mr. Rieu, Hon. Mr. Cawasjee Jehangir, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlvi and Military Secretary of His Excellency the Governor.—A. P.

WHO ARE THE "MASSES"?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Lord Lloyd in his evidence before the Back Bay Inquiry Committee, stated that the opposition to the scheme was raised by a few people only; but that the masses were for the scheme. The same argument is usually put forward by high authorities in India, very often, in cases where any bureaucratic proposals are objected to, as one who is not able to understand who these masses are, I beg to request you will please find out with the help of your numerous readers this unknown quantity—these masses—who are always found to support every measure that is not liked by the people who can go into the merits of it, at least to some extent. It may be argued—and it is often so argued—that these masses are the dumb ones! If so, how is it that the bureaucracy alone are able to understand the language—unspoken as must be—of these dumb masses? Why should not people like Dadabhoy Navroji, Sir Surendranath, Gokhale, etc., be able to understand them? It is very rarely that these leaders of Indian people are found to have guessed the meaning of the dumb masses in the same sense that the Government or rather the bureaucracy understands it?

Baron Lloyd also bases his support to the scheme on the need of housing the middle classes and the poor! The various concrete mansions raised for the poor during the time of the Baron have been declared by many knowing persons to be not much worth habitation and the grounds reclaimed by the Back Bay Scheme will certainly be beyond the reach of the middle classes owing to the cost. Will you, therefore, kindly try to find out who these masses are for whom the generous Baron and his councillors started the work of the Back Bay in haste and who have so assuredly given their support to the scheme?—Yours etc.

AN IGNORAMUS.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Indeed you have done a service to the public of Bombay by ventilating the question in your columns about the erratic ways of Government in the nominations of the Justices of the Peace. I entirely agree with your comments and think that the present method adopted by the authorities has belitted the status of the Justice of the Peace. In these days whatever may be the position of the candidate, it has become possible for any protege of Government officials and Ministers to secure this honor.

There are gentlemen who for election to the Legislative Councils cite themselves as residents of the mofussil and still continue to be not only Justice of the Peace but as Hon. Presidency Magistrates for the city of Bombay. May I know if this is regular? This is to my mind absurd. In these days it has become easy for all sorts of persons to get themselves raised to the bench of Justices of the Peace, by winning the patronage of influential persons. If the status of the Justices of the Peace is to be maintained, the earlier the reform is introduced the better. I think it is high time strong protests were put in by leading Justice of the Peaces and Honorary Magistrates of this city which claims to be the 1st city in India to prevent this deterioration of a time-honoured institution.—Yours, etc.

H. A. T.

GUJARAT EXHIBITION.

GOOD RESPONSE ALL ROUND.

SURAT, Oct. 20.

The opening ceremony of the Gujarat Arts and Crafts Exhibition will be performed by Sir Manubhai Mehta, Dewan of Baroda, on the 27th of October. The Maharaja of Dharampore will deliver the inaugural address for the series of lectures on Indian Art arranged by the Samiti.

There has been a good response from exhibitors from all parts of Western India, the number of exhibits already totalling nearly three thousand, and more are pouring in. Exhibits have been received from public institutions at Broach, Ahmedabad, Nadiad, from the Bombay School of Art, the Department of Industries, the Museum at Baroda and from the Sabarmati Ashram of Mahatma Gandhi.

On the entertainments side of the Exhibition, arrangements have been made for a party of Bhils from Dharampore to give a demonstration of their folk-songs and dancing.—A. P.

URDU TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

POONA, October, 21.

The Bombay Presidency Urdu Teachers' Conference met yesterday in the Haroon Hall at 2.30 p.m. Mr. Shaikh Banemia, Chairman and members of the reception committee received Mr. Shaikh Mohamed Yakub, Vazir of Khairpur, president-elect and Mr. K. G. Joshi, Educational Inspector, Central division who came to open the conference. Mr. Shaikh Banemia welcomed the delegates who came from Gulbarga, Bombay, Nasik and other places. Mr. K. G. Joshi then delivered his opening speech which was followed by the presidential address by Mr. Shaikh Mahomed Yakub. After the presidential address, the resolutions were unanimously passed. The conference meets again to-day to discuss the principal resolutions.—Associated Press.

SATARA NOTES

ELECTION TANGLE,

(From Our Correspondent.)

October, 17.

It is believed that the Non-Brahmin agitation of which Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, a trsuted adviser of the late Maharaja of Kolhapur, happens to be the leader in this district, has received a rude shock partly no doubt owing to the excesses at Poona and elsewhere but chiefly owing to his party's pro-Government policy in respect of the land revenue assessment question and kindred matters in the Bombay Council and the Hon. Minister has, therefore, unlike last time, to put in a life and death struggle to retain his seat. The orthodox Non-Brahmin aristrocracy has actually revolted against Hon. Mr. Jadhav and set up Mr. Shinde a young pleader, practically to oppose him. The local Non-Brahmin Congress Committee nominated Mr. Shinde as its candidate and advised the selection board of which Sirdar Khaserao Powar is the chairman, to withdraw either Hon. Mr. Jadhav or Khan Bahadur Cooper (a big liquor vendor and an invincible candidate for the matter of that) from the field. The selection board has preferred to ramain mute with the result that, the Non-Brahmin workers instead of concentrating their efforts in winning two seats (which they commanded hitherto) are driven to allow the chances of all their candidates to hang in the balance. The fact that Hon. Mr. Jadhav's manifesto which throws off all responsibility of the land revenue revision operation and the doubling of the local fund cess in the district contains a queer plea viz., "because the Brahmins do not want me in the council I claim I should be returned "will convince the reader of his precarious position. He cannot afford to leave his constituency even for a short time so say his friends.

MR. SOMAN'S ATTITUDE.

But, on the other hand, the plight of Rao Bahadur Kale and Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Brahmin candidates) who represent the national (and so to speak the Liberal) Party and the Maharashtra Responsive Party respectively is none the less better. Mr. Soman could not be prevailed upon to stand for election by Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar.

MR. KELKAR'S SEAT QUITE SAFE.

As regards the Assembly election Mr. Karandikar's eleventh hour nomination has no doubt created a very peculiar position in this district. Mr. Karandikar's services in the old Bombay Council (when he represented the municipalities in the Central Division in 1911-12) as well as in the last Council of State are too fresh to be forgotten. Besides as a vetern Congressman and a staunch Nationalist of forty years' standing he commands a large circle of admirers and clients in the C. D. constituency. Mr. Soman on whom Mr. Karandikar's mantle has in reecnt years fallen interviewed this morning frankly gave your representative to understand that, though at present he is keeping indifferent health, he intends to lend all his weight to support Mr. Kelkar's candidature in preference to Mr. Karandikar, who could have in the ordinary circumstances commanded all his support and sympathies. Proceeding he said that, he had already assured Mr. Kelkar that he need not take the news-paper head-lines so seriously and that his district would stand by him as it did last time, keeping party interests above personal interests. Besides, some of Dadasaheba's active canvassers strongly share your representative's view that, very shrewd and practical as Mr. Karandikar is, should he feel that his chances in the districts of Nagar, Nasik, Khandesh (West) and Sholapur are not very assuring he will be the first man to do every sacrifice to make surer the chances of Mr. Kelkar, whom he has initiated into public life and later introduced to Lok. Tilak thirty years ago when he (Mr. Kelkar) was practising at Satara. Mr. Karandikar left to-day on his election tour and is expected home in the "Divali" holidays.

OTHER CONSTITUENCIES.

Dr. Deshmukh, the University Constituency candidate is expected here shortly. Sirdar Mujumdar who was recently here on his election compaign is promised, it is learnt, good support at the hands of the Deccan Sirdars and Inamdars.

HUGE IRRIGATION SCHEME.

MYSORE EARMARKS 12 LAKHS.

MYSORE, Oct. 20.

An announcement was made at the Mysore Representative Assembly, that sanction has been accorded for an elaborate programme of irrigation works to be undertaken and completed, before the next three years at a total cost of over 12 lakhs.

By a large majority the Assembly resolved, that in future, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of all the Municipal Councils in the State, be directly elected by the voters themselves. The Government accepted this resolution.—A. P.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO SET FIRE.

CHARGES AGAINST HINDUS WITHDRAWN,

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Oct. 21.

The case against prominent Hindus, including Rai Sahib Jearam and Rai Sahib Ruchiram on charges of conspiracy to set fire to some houses, was withdrawn to-day under the orders from the Chief Commissioner. It will be remembered that in connection with this case, six Hindus and six Mahomedans recently had a conversation with the Chief Commissioner at Peshawar. The accused persons in a statement to the court expressed gratefulness to the Chief Commissioner for having saved them from anxiety and expense of a lengthy trial, although they had been deprived of the opportunity of themselves showing the baselessness of the accusations made against them.—A. P.

RICE FORECOST.

DECREASE IN ACREAGE,

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The first autumn rice forecast shows a decrease of two per cent. in the acreage. The total acreage was 73,093,000 acres Bengal showing a decrease of three per cent. due mainly to the increased jute cultivation The condition of the crop is reported to be fairly good except in the flooded areas of West Bengal and Orissa. The second Cotton forecast shows an acreage of 22,143,000 acres, decrease of three per cent.—A. P.

EXEMPTION FROM SARTORIAL REGULATIONS.

JOURNALISTS' APPEAL TO MYSORE DURBAR.

MYSORE, October, 21.

At a meeting of Journalists held here today, a Journalists' Association was formed and a proposal to found in Mysore an Institute of Journalists on similar lines to the London organisation was adopted. It was unanimously resolved to request H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore to exempt pressmen from Durbar dress regulations, now being enforced at all state functions other than palace Durbars.—Associated Press.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION A NECESSITY.

EUROPEANS NOT [illegible] REFORMS.

MADRAS, October 20.

Colonel Crawford the Gentral Secretary for the European Associaton, addressed a public meeting this afternoon, at Pachiappa's Hall on the present political situation in India. Sir Macdugall presided. Among othens present at the meeting were Hon'ble Raja of Panagas, Messrs. T. Rangachariar, G. A. Natesan, Ramdoss Pantalu and several others.

MONTFORD REFORMS DEFECTIVE.

The Colonel at the outset, explained to the audience, the objects and policy of the European Association, Speaking on the attitude of the Europeans towards the reforms, he said they were not opposed to the reforms. They were opposed to the Montford Reforms, because, they wanted some better type of Constitution to be given to India. When the Reforms Act was passed, they went into the councils to work it and they had done their best to make it a success, conforming to the British tradition. He observed India and Britain stood for mutal advantage by their connection, and the presence of Britishers in India was not intended for the exploitation of the country, but for the development of India.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Turning to Communal representation, he said the conditions in India at present, were such that they could have representative Government only on communal lines, if directed on safe lines.—A. P.

MOTION TO REPEAL PRESS ACT.

ACCEPTED BY BARODA GOVERNMENT

BARODA, Oct. 20.

The Baroda Legislative Council concluded its autumn session this evening, after a continuous sitting of more than fifteen hours. It discussed several bills moved by the Legal Rmembrancer on behalf of the Government which were all passed. Among the resolutions moved by non-official members one relating to the repeal of the Press Act aroused a heated discussion. Eventually the Government accepted it. Sir Manubhai sympathised with the object of the resolution relating to the further instalment of constitutional reforms and assured its sponsor of the full consideration of his resolution at a very early date.—A. P.

The Globe Astrological

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Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 22.

A further decline of 29 to 26 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on further hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 14 to 10 points lower.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 21st inst. (4-50 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Quiet steady market awaiting Bureau."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 21st inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J H Springman and Co:—

"Market a shade easier, undertone is poor both here and in Manchester. Private estimates of crop are witheld."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 21st instant as under:—

"Trade buying insufficient to offset Southern selling."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report.—The American markets continue to decline under hedge pressure and the rapid marketing of the crop.

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s report:—

The decline in America continues and Broach this morning is expected to open at about Rs. 250. Some weeks back we considered this price to provide a reasonably safe basis for the coming Season, but as the decline has occurred without bringing our prices into parity with Americans (we are to-day still at least Rs. 20/5 too high and without attracting any Export demand, we feel convinced that a further decline is inevitable and it would not surprise us to see Broach presently quoted somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 200.

Following a further decline reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened weaker at Rs. 247 for Broach April/May. On buying by Commission Houses caused the market to advance at the outset to Rs. 250. Since then, easiness set in due to Marwari Shroffs selling and the rate gave way to Rs. 247. Renewed buying on the part of Commission Houses again created a rise to Rs. 249¼ and the market after fluctuating between Rs. 249 and Rs. 247¼ closed at Rs 248. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 245½ and going upto Rs. 249¼ on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses closed at Rs. 249.

Oomra Dec/Jan. opened at Rs. 232½ and advanced to Rs. 234 on Offices buying. The market after touching Rs. 232½ on selling by Marwari Shroffs again advanced to Rs. 234½ on shorts covering but closed easier at Rs. 232. Bengal Dec/Jan. was quoted Rs 199.

Our market for ready cotton remained totally dull yesterday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Fully Good Broach April/May	249
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	200
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	234¼

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Fully Good Broach April/May	248
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	199
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	233

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st October 1926.—

Cotton	716 bales
Wheat	72127 Cwts.
Linseed	2835 ,,
Rape, etc.	65 ,,
Gingellyseed	22 ,,
Poppyseed	215 ,,
Groundnuts	853 ,,
Castorseed	5853 ,,
Rice	34210 ,,
Myrabollams	456 ,,
Cottonseed	1418 ,,
Mowraseed	178 ,,
Gram	nil
Juwar	2124 ,,
Masur	nil
Barley	nil
Bajri	1097 ,,
Coal	607 Tons

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BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 21

In full pressed Bales	yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	..	1,774	1 881
Central India		6,072	7,071
Barsi and Nagar	7	417	1,117
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	201
Berar		1,417	3,6:1
Central Provinces		569	1,920
Total Oomras	7	10,356	16,121
Dholera		1,972	4,246
N.W. Provinces	50	1,964	6,005
Rajputana	8	5,441	1,38
Sind-Punjab		2,877	3, 96
Broach		77	2
Coompta & Dharwar		5,376	10,726
Westerns-Northerns		6,3 9	6,001
Cocoanada		202	1,207
Tinnevelly and Jambodia	82	3,743	5,681
Persian	16	1,863	700
American	184	13,812	138
Egyptian and African	399	11,899	18,233
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			
Total	716	65,927	73,545

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 14th Oct This year	Last year
Europe	112	35,702	45,406
Japan & China		14,078	35,062
Coast Ports	100	1,844	1,934
Up-country by Rail		14, 70	796
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		320	10,307
Total	211	66,524	93,505

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, October, 21.
To-day's Price.

December	12.27—28
January	12.35—.27
March	12.58—30
MAY	12.80—.28
July	13.00—.27
Middling Spot	12.55—.25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	To-day's
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports bales.	78,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain bales.	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent bales.	4,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 21.

January	12.32—.28
March	12.47—.28
Middling Spot	12.15—.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, October, 21.
To-day's Price.

Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 500 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
January	12.54
March	12.79
May	13.01
New York, Noon Call.	
January	12.56
March	12.80
May	13.02
New Orleans, 9.55 a.m.	
January	12.53
March	12.69

Liverpool, October, 21.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing
October	6.70	6.64.—14
November		6.66.—14
December		6.70.—12
January	6.80	6.76.—14
February		6.78.—11
March	6.89	6.84.—05
April		6.86
May	6.98	6.93
June		6.95
July	7.03	6.99
August		7.01
September	7.08	7.04
October	7.11	7.07
Middling Spot		6.83

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, October, 21.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing
October		12.91
November	12.78	12.76
December		12.79
January	12.85	12.82
February		12.81
March	12.85	12.80
April		12.80
May	12.80	12.79
June		12.78
July		12.77
August		12.77
September		12.87
October		12.82
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot		14.80

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, October, 21.

	To-day's Closing
Scinde, Good	4.80
Scinde, Fully Good	5.10
Scinde, Fine	5.40
Bengal, Good	4.90
Bengal, Fully Good	5.20
Bengal, Fine	5.50
Oomra, Good	5.65
Oomra, Fully Good	5.95
Oomra, Fine	6.25
Broach, Good	5.50
Broach, Fully Good	5.90
Broach, Fine	6.30

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £7-1/2
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £15.3/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold ton:—
Oct/Nov shipment quoted £17-3/4.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Oct/Nov shipment U.K. or Continent paid £18.1/2.
Dec/Jan shipment U.K. or Continent paid £17.7/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 21.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 56/3.
Rozario Santa Fe. per 62½ lb:—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 57/3.
Market:—Followed strength of Liverpool options.
Wheat Australian:—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 57/6.
Market:—Followed strength of Liverpool options.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Oct/Nov shipment Hull paid 59.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi. 58/9 Shipping and Shipped, Liverpool paid.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 21.

Linseed Calcutta ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment buyers £17/5/0.
Nov/Dec shipment buyers £17/5/0

London, Oct. 21.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f ton:—
Oct/Nov shipment offered £16-1/4.
New Crop, Jan/Feb shipment Hull paid £15.9/10.
Market:—Firm.
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
Oct/Nov shipment London nominal £17-7/8

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:—
Nov/Dec delivery sellers 31/6.
Jan/Apl delivery value 31/7½.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec per cwt 17/1-1/2.
Jan/March per cwt 17/4.1/2.
July/Sept. per cwt. 16/3.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c & f Bombay:—
Jan/March per cwt. 17/5-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Jan/Mar per cwt 17/6-1/4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 21

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) spot:—15-15/16

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 21.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. spot:
Buyers sh. 1/8-3/4d.
Sellers sh. 1/8-7/8d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/8-5/8d.
Sellers sh 1/8-3/4d.

LONDON METALS.

London, October 21.

	£
Copper, English Best Selected,	65-1/4
Copper Braziers,	73-1/2
Yellow Metal	68 1/2
Spelter, Hard,	30-1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	17
Tin Block,	307-3/4

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4, 4, 11.1/2.

London, October, 21.
To-day's Rate

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-7/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, October, 21.
To-day's Rate

Bank Bills, 3 Months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-27/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, October, 21.

	This Week
Total Builion	£154,100,000
Public Deposits	£20,200,000
Other Deposits	£105,300,000
Government Securities	£35,300,000
Other Securities	£72,800,000
Notes & Coin	£35,100,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£270,000,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	27.98 per cent.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, October, 21.

Demand Bills 484.43

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

B C RATE:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Nov.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32-3/8 Jan-Feb.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 277 3/4.
Bank's buying T T 276
Bank's buying D D 275.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 270.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1135.
Bank's buying D D 1205.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1220.
JAPAN—
Banking's selling T T 135 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 days 132 1/4.
HONGKONG.—
Bank's selling D D 132 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 161 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4.
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 89 3/4.
New York—London 4.84 7/8 21st inst.
London—Japan 2/0 21st inst
London—Paris 161.00 21st inst.
London—Belgium 173.00 21st inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 21st inst
London—Italy 111,00 21st inst.
London—Prague 164.00 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 27/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/8
Doc Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 3/16
Fcs Demand	1160
American Dollars	277
Hongkong Dollars	132 1/2
Shanghai	166 1/4
Japan	135 1/4
Singapore	157 1/4

Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, October, 21.

	To-day's Rate
T. T. Berlin on London	20-37.1/2
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.12.1/2
T. T. Brussels on London	171.55
T. T. Madrid on London	31.90
T. T, Milan on London	110.75
T. T. Berne on London	25.12
T. T, Paris on London	160.00

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London October, 21.

	To-day's Price £
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	20
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	118 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-1/4
National Bank	47-1/4
Eastern Bank	6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	84-3/8
Conversion Loan	74 3/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	102
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	57
Indian Stock 3½ Sterling Loan	69-3/8
Government Securities 3 per cent.	59-3/8
Consols	54-5/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	91-7/8

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar silver ready 56/3.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 56/13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 55/2.

London, Oct. 21.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 24/14
Silver forward d. 24/12.
ONE OF SILVER.—
Steady with uncertain tendency. India and China bought. Continent sold. We think some further rise possible. We look on this rise as temporary.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 22.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/14
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs 103/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs 108/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay October 22

Mill shares remained steady with small fluctuation. Any big fluctuation is not expected at present. We quote:—Fazul 875, Bombay Dyeing 870, Pearl 513/12, Century 370, New Great 302/8, Simplex 128/12, Nagpur 527/8, Swadeshi 487/8, Crescent 172/8, Pabaney 230.

Tata Hydro was weak while Tata Steel remained steady.

We quote:—Tata Hydro 1106/4, Tata Steel 211/4, and that of ordinary 57/4.

In cash shares Laxmi and Vishnu Cotton Mills were in demand at 5800 and 2420 respectively.

Tata Power declined to 617/8 while Andhra transacted to 750.

There was good demand of Tata Hydro debentures at 106/6 per cent and Telephone Debentures at 108 per cent. 7 per cent free Tax Assur Virjee debentures transacted at 95 per cent.

Tata Steel second preference done at 72/4 and first preference were in demand at 140.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotaions Rs.	a.	
Bank of India	50	2½	74	8	
Baroda	50	4	86		
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	67		
Central	25	1½	28	8	
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	81		
Imperial	500	40	1427	8	
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	361	4	
Union	5	0 4 0	3	14	
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE					
Bundi	10	..	20	8	
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	27	12	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	127	8	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	107	8	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	300		
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	5	8	
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	47	8	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	925		
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	147	1 2	
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	114		
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	100		
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	91		
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100		
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79		
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	81		
Pachora Jamner	100	5 p.c.	86		
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	98		×D
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	105		
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155		
Tapti Valley	500-8 p.c.		70		
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	78		
STEAMER COMPANIES.					
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	171	4	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	[illegible]		
Scindia Steam	15—0—		12	1	
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.					
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78	12	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	750		
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	1010		
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	131	4	
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	61	8	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	82		
Surat Electricity	100	..	67		
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1106	4	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	970		
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	617	1-2	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	775		
PRESS COMPANIES					
Barsi Press			470		
Akbari	500	..	250		
Fort	475	..	140		
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1070		
Indian Cotton	126	20	215		
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230		
New Berar	500	80	860		
New East India	1,000	..	925		
New Mofussil P.	400	40	590		
New Prince of Wales	500	61	710		
Volkart U.P.	500	40	625		
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES					
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	227	8	
Belapur Co Ltd.	76	..	18		
B. Burma T Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	520		
B. Burma T. Corporation New	00	3	140		
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	12	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	60		
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4-0	5	14	
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195		
Jost Engineering	100	10	112	8	
Mckenzie	100	30	375		
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30		
Port Canning	1,000	60	690		
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90		
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	141		
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	72		
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	211	4	
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	57	4	
Thacker	50	..	110		
Telephone	50	nil	33		
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Empire of India	50	22-8	710		
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5		
Jupiter	15	..	6	4	
New India	25	1y	22	8	
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1045		
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4	5	
MILLS.					
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430		
Alliance	100	..	35		
Apollo	50	..	7	8	
Assur Virjee	100	..	4		
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250		
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320		
Bombay Cotton P	10	5 p.c.	5	8	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	871	4	
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7		
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70		
Bradbury	250	nil	290		
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	170		
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	92	8	
Century	100	20y	370		
Central India O.	100	16	26	4	5
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	450		
Ceylon	100	..	45		
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	136	4	
Coorla	100	..	145		
Crescent	100	4	172	8	
Currimbhoy	250	..	300		
David	500	..	300		
Dawn	250	40	690		
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1	1 6	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	230		
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	130		
Elphinstone O.	100	..	26		
Emperor Edward	500	..	235		
Fazulbhoy	250	25	875		
Finlay	100	nil	130		
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	625		
Globe	100	..	35		
Gokak	100	5	110		
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1650		
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	177	8	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150		
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	363	12	
Jamshed O.	250	..	70		
Khatau Makanjee		Nil	160		
Kilachand	25	..	4		
Kohinoor	500	..	1145		
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5775		
Madhora Scindia	100	..	18		
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	115		
Madras United	250	15	515		
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1850		
Mathradas	100	..	110		
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	85		
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	175		
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	127	8	
Mysore	50	4	115		
New City of Bombay.	100	10	150		
New Great Eastern	300	nil	302	8	
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	70		
Pearl	250	12	513	12	
Phoenix	100	10	390		
Premier	100	..	32	8	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	22		
Sassoon Silk	500	..	540		
Sholapur	1,000	450	8200		
Simplex	250	..	128	12	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	35		
Standard	500	40	1400		
Swadeshi	100	18	487	8	
Swan	100	..	145		
Tata Mill O.	500	..	120		
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2420		
Vishnu P.	500	35	580		
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950		

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, October 22.

Ahmedabad	..	—	..	430
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	320
Bombay Dyeing	877-8,	880,	870,	871-4
Century	370,	372-3	370	370
Central India	532 8	532-8	525	527-8
Colaba Land				136-4
Crescent	—			172-8
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	130
Fazulbhoy	877-8	881-4	873-12,	875
Finlay	..	..	..	130
Globe			..	3
Gokak	..	..	..	110
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	177-8
Indore Malwa	..	..	—	363-12
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1150
Madhowjee				115
Mathuradas				115
Meyer Sassoon	..			85
Mysore	..	..	..	113-12
New Great	303-12	306-4	301-4	302-8
Pearl	515	522-8	513-12	513-12
Pabany				230
Phoenix	..	..	..	390
Simplex	..	..	..	128-12
Swadeshi	490	490	486 4	487-8
Swan Mills	..	..	..	150
Tata Mill	..	..	..	120
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				227-8
Bombay Steam	..			171-4
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	20-8
Central India Mining	..		..	27-12
Indian Cement	..			127-8
Katni Cement Ord.	..			107-8
Shivarajpur	..	..		47-8
Tram Co. Ord.	..	..	..	131-4
Tata Hydro	1115	1115	1105	1105-4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	57-4	51-12	57	57 4
Tata Iron & Steel Def	213-12	217-8	209-12	211-4

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Dec.
Bengal Superfine M G	235/40	......
Bengal Fine M G	225/30	+16
Bengal F G M G	215/20	......
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	225/30	......
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	215/20	......
Punjab-Americans F G M G	295	......
Wardha-Hinght Fine M G	245/50	......
Nagpur Fine M G	245/50	+24
Yeotmal Fine M G	225/30	......
Arvi Fine M G	235/40	+14
Amraoti Fine M G	225/30	......
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	220/25	+4
Mulkapur Fine M G	215/20	......
Khandesh Fine M G	215/20	—5/6
Khandesh F G M G	......	......
Broach Fine M G	280/85	......
Broach F G M G	260/65	......
Muthia Fine M G	......	......
Muthia F G M G	......	—19
Dharwar F Good S G	......	......
Coompta M G	305/10	......
Westerns Good M G	240	......
Westerns H G	......	......
Miraj Fine M G	......	......
Cambodia Fine M G	330/35	......
Navsari Fine M G	......	......
Surat Fine M G	......	......
Kadi/Viramgaon Fine M G	......	......
Dhollera Fine M G	......	......
Kalagin Fine M G	225/30	......

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Gold £4/4/11½ 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 24 7/8 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 24 5/8 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 54 1/8 cts.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 7/8 per cent. 21st inst.
London Discount 6 Mos 5 per cent. 21st inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent; 3 mos 2 per cent; 6 mos 3 per cent; 12 mos 4 per cent.
Tone.—Easy.

LONDON SILVER

London, October, 21.

Silver—China and India buying speculators sold.
Spot 24-1/8
Forward 24.5/8

BOMBAY MARKET.

WEEKLY REVIEW,

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole have shown a continuance of downward tendency and last quotations to hand register a sharp decline both in Lieverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. The market declined on continued badge selling and long liquidation and lack of buying power. At the close the market was weak.

The nervousness that was existing in the American markets when last we wrote still predominates, and a further sagging tendency has been in evidence with the result that the markets have worn quite a demoralised appearance. What steps the Emergency Committee appointed by the Government (about which we made a lengthy reference in our last circular) have so far taken is not yet definitely, known beyond the fact that Cotton growers' representatives visited the President during the week, and drew out certain plans for the withdrawal of 4,000,000 bales off the market which would require credits estimated at between 150 and 175 million dollars, and it is to be seen whether such financial help will be secured. Personally we do not attch over much importance to the reports of attempts to be made to save the farmers from their own folly and we think it would have been much more better if the markets were left to take their own course.

Crop prospects have all along been generally favourable and pickings and ginnings have made rapid strides except in the West where recent rains have interfered with the harvesting of the crop. The next instalment of Bureau Report will be out on Monday the 25th inst. and if it at all represents the actual position, tht same should be decided by bearish, and would show as outturn consierably in excess of the last Official figure.

There is certainly a distrust of current rates in the consuming centres due to the recent steady drop in values. The very ample supply of the raw material, coupled with the weak position and easy attitude of spinners, engenders a feeling amongst buyers, that, even though present prices are comparatively low, there is no hurry to operate, and that there is every reason to believe that still more attractive opportunity will be found for securing their requirements, and hence buying is delayed and will be until the markets for the raw materials show, not only that they have reached the bottom, but that there is even the ability to advance and to retain such a movement.

On the whole, there does not appear any reason to anticipate a radical change in the out-look, in the absence of any trade support, and until the coming Bureau Report is out of the way we would much prefer to remain out of the market. Should the report in question cause any real weakness we would advise our friends to make scale-down purchases.

Concerning the local market, although the decline has brought prices to somewhat near the parity we are still about Rs. 15/- high compared with Americans and consequently the market lacks support. We may quite possibly see a reaction from this level but do not consider it a sound policy to make purchases when the undertone of the market is distinctly very poor.

The ready market remained totally neglected throughout the week. and what little business put through was of an exceptional nature

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

New York December last week 13.44, this week 12.27—117.

New York January last week 13.52, this week 12.35—117.

New York March last week 13.74, this week 12.58—116.

New York May last week 13.96, this week 12.80—116

New York July last week 14.14, this week 13.00—114.

Liverpool December last week 7.16, this week 6.70—46.

Liverpool January last week 7.22, this week 6.76—46.

Liverpool March last week 7.32, this week 6.84—48.

Liverpool May last week 7.40, this week 6.93—47.

Liverpool July last week 7.45, this week 6.99—46.

Liverpool October last week 7.50, this week 7.07—43.

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good mg., Broach April/May opened on the 12th inst., at Rs. 273 1/2 and gradually improved to Rs. 277 1/2 on buying by Commission Houses and Exporters. From this level the values gave way to Rs 262/- on Offices and Shroffs selling, going up to Rs. 264/- the market gradually declined to Rs. 254/- on Commission Houses and shroffs selling on continued lower advices reported from America, and after small fluctuations closed steady at Rs. 254 1/2 on the 21st instant.

Fine Oomra December/January opened on the 15th inst. at Rs. 258/- and improved to Rs. 261½ on Shroffs and Exporters buying. On lower advices reported from Home the market opened on the 18th inst. at Rs. 251/- and further eased to Rs. 246 1/2 on Commission Houses and general selling Recovering to Rs. 248/- the prices further declined to Rs. 238 1/2 on selling by Commission Houses, Shroffs and Exporters and after some fluctuations closed at Rs 239 1/2 on the 21st inst. F. G. Bengal December/January opened on the 15th inst. at Rs. 218/- and closed at Rs. 204 1/2 on the 21st inst. the highest being Rs. 221/- and the lowest Rs. 203/-.

PIECE-GOODS.

An easier feeling has been noticeable in the piece-goods market during the past week. Marwari buyers have been in evidence, but only small lots in retail quantities have been bought, specially white goods. 39 inches Red End Grey Shirtings have been easier, the quotation from Manchester for forward delivry bing twelve annas per piece less than the price current here. About four hundred bales of calendered Grey Shirtings which were booked for Bombay market are reported to have been cancelled by the dealers of the leading firm, as the manufacturing firm has gone into liquidation. The merchants have thus been saved from losses which would have resulted if the goods had been shippped. 44 inches by 38 yards Grey shirting have declined by eight annas. Grey Jaconets and Drills have not shown any further reduction, White shirtings Liepmann's No. 1500 have declined further as anticpated. Nulls and Nainsooks have hardly shown any change. Manchester quotations have been easier to some extent, but buyers are strongly of the opinion that the time is not ripe for freer operations, and they expect easier rates in sympathy with the decline in cotton, soon after the Devali.

There has been a moderate demand for cloths made at the local mills. The stocks at the mills were 1,44,000 bales on 30th September latt which shows a fair reduction and further reduction during this month. A scheme regarding the fixing of basic prices has been under discussion by the Sub-Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association. This will create confidence amongst the buyers and stop the cutting down of rates in competition with each other. The Mills are reported to have made the following sales the quantities mentioned being approximate:—

4,000 Bales of Fancy Checks of all Mills at easier prices.

500 Bales Finer count Dhooties of Khatao Mills for Calcutta at Rs. 2-14 per pair.

400 Bales Calendered Shirtings, etc., of Apollo, Elphinstone and David Mills on the basis of Rs. 0-13-9.

500 Bales Calendered Shirtings, etc., of Edward Meyer and Sassoon United Mills on the basis of Rs. 0-13-9.

300 Bales Khadi of Century Mills at Rs. 0-10-6.

The Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Enquiry) is now sitting in Bombay and examining witnesses. It is understood that a report will be submitted to the Government of India by the middle of November.

Prices of Japanese Cloths have been easier all round owing to forward sales of about 800 Bales made by the firms for October, November shipments at lower rates—"C" and "9 Dragons" sheetings have been quoted at Rs. 7-2 Elephant Drills at Rs. 13-4 and Duck Drills at Rs. 10-8 for November shipment.

PIECE GOODS.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS,

Ratti's Fari No. 2000	39 × 371/2/38	9 2 0
,, 10,000	..45 × ,,	..11 2 0
,, No. 33,000	..45 × ,,	..
,, No. 2800	..37 × ,,	..9 0 0
,, No. 4545	..38 × 38	..9 0 0
,, No. 15000	..44 × 38	..10 0 0
,, No. 16000	.. ,,	..10 8 0
,, No. 17000	.. ,,	..11 0 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 ,,	..9 0 0
,, No. 2750	..45 ,	..11 0 0
Dewhursts B.B.B.	..38 × 38 1/2	16 0 0
,, B.B. ..	..38 × 382	..14 0 0
,, Rupe No. 5	..38 × 38 2	..9 0 0
Ritchie's No. 510'	..39 × 37238	..9 0 0
Lyon's Shunker	..39 × ,,	..9 0 0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51 × 38	..14 8 0

GREY DRILLS.

Pepperell's Dragon	..29 × 40	..17 2 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29 × 40	..15 8 0

GREY JACONETS

Ralli No. 18 ..	..45 × 22	..6 1 0
,, No. 18 ..	..40 × 22	..5 6 0
,, No. 138 ..	..40 × 22	..5 3 0
,, No. 636 ..	..44 × 22	..5 10 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS

Liepmann's No. 1500	92 × 42	..18 0 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000'	..36 × 40	..22 8 0

WHITE MULLS

Ralli's No. 6	..41 × 19	..7 4 0
,, No. 60	..46 × 19	..8 0 0
,, No. 600	..51 × 19	..8 12 0
,, No. 6000	..56 × 19	..9 12 0
,, No. 88	..58 × 20	..6 6 0
,, No. 1270	..27 × 18	.. 0
,, No. 166	..39 × 20	..7 0 0
,, No. 818	..38 × 20	..7 2 0
,, No. 1440	..36 × 20	..4 0 0
,, No. 1703	..52 × 20 Net	12 12 0
,, No. 224	..44 × 20	..5 10 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27 × 18	..2 8 0
,, No. 119	..37 × 18	..3 0 0
,, No. 229	..42 × 18	..3 8 0
,, No. 339	..47 × 18	..4 0 0
,, 1K-4K38",43"48"53 × 18Aug.		
,, No. 95..	..58 × 20	..66 2 0
,, No. 66,999	..40 × 18	..
,, No. 86,999	..40 × 18	..
,, No. 775	..40 × 18	..4 2 0
,, No. 875	..45 × 18	..4 6 0
,, No. 975	..50 × 18	..5 2 0
,, No. 615	..50 × 18	..5 2 0
Graham's Balloon	..58 × 20	..6 2 0
Fleimings No. 8080	..26 × 18	.. ..

WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27@18	.. ..
,, No. 6181	.. ,,	..3 0 0
,, No. 1850	.. ,,	..
,, No. 1900	.. ,,	..
,, No. 2600	.. ,,	.. ..
,, No. 21021	.. ,,	.. ..
,, No. 39629T.B.	38 × 22	..4 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888'	28 × 18	..3 8 0
,, No. 95950-97970		
,, Saraswati	..36 × 18	..6 12 0
,, TipooW/WWW	34 × 18	..4 7 0
,, No. 50000	.. ,	..4 11 0
,, No. 33340/33350/33360		..4 15 0
Levon's No. 4545-5656		
,, 6767 ..	..26 × 18	.. ..
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38 × 22	.. ..
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510		
,, 5520 ..	..26 × 18	..2 15 0
S.W. fnd Co's Nos. 5800 5820 "Motor Car"	.. ..	..2 15 0

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JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS.

No. 666 Shirtings	38 × 38Net	
,, 2500 Shirtings	36 × 40 ,,	..15 0 0
,, 5151 ,,	44 × 38 ,,	..11 8 0
,, 4141 ,,	44 × 38 ,,	..10 8 0
,, 5544 ,,	44 × 38 ,,	..10 8 0
,, 3800 ,,	44 × 38 ,,	..15 8 0
"C"Sheetings	..30 × 36Ex. Bond	7 12 0
"9"Dragons	..30 × 36 Ex. Bond	7 12 0
"Elephant"Drills	..29 × 40 ,,	..14 0 0
"Duck" Drills	..26 × 40 ,,	..11 8 0

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Oct. 22.

KHADI:—		Rs. a. p.
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 15 6
Century 91½-92½	,,	0 15 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fazal (Manal)	,,	1 0 3
Phoenix	,,	0 15 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 0
Kaliamaruan	,,	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 9
Daid Mill		0 15 9
Apollo	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 15 3
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34.42 In:—		
Eextile (Hand)	Pe rlb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 0
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 3
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 13 9
Rachael	,,	0 14 0
Palkhi	,,	0 14 3
Maher	,,	0 14 3
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 14 6
Textile	,,	0 14 6
Cenaury	,,	0 14 0
Maher	,,	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 15 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 6 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 0 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 10 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 6 0
1825 Morarji	,,	5 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	8 0 0
Hindustan	,,	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 14 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 9
Textile	,,	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 6 0
777 Crecent	,,	2 4 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12.13.14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 6
Tata	,,	1 2 0
CAHDAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Ready:—56/6/0.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 56/5/0, highest 56/5/6, at 5-30 p.m. 56/5/6.

Vaida Kartak—Opening 55/4/0, highest 55/4/6, at 5.30 p.m. 55/4/6.

Vaida Magsar:—Opening 55/4/0, highest 55/4/0, at 5.30 p.m. 55/4/0.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 1/0/0.

Vaida Magsar:—Opening 2/0/0.

Tone:—Market:—Quiet.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

◆

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Jinnah's lecture on "My Sins of Omission and Commission," Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. M. R. Jayakar, to preside.

Election meetings at (1) Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, (near Tilak Bridge, 9 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside. (2) at the Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m., Mr. H. P. Mody to preside.

Election meeting of Responsivists at Vile Parle, 9 p.m.

Cricket: Madras vs. Bombay Gymkhana. Latter's ground.

SUNDAY, October 24.

Election meetings of (1) Swarajists at Congress House, Girgaum, 6 p.m., Mrs Naidu to preside. (2) Of Responsivists at Nar Narayan Temple, Kalbadevi Road.

9 p.m., Mr. Jayakar to preside.

Cricket: Madras vs. Bombay Gymkhana Latter's ground.

Mr. Satyamurthi arrives in Bombay, 1.15 p.m. Victoria Terminus.

MR. SATYAMURTI TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, will arrive in Bombay to-morrow (Sunday) at 1.15 p.m. at Victoria Terminus by the Calcutta Mail from Allahabad.

MR. V. J. PATEL INDISPOSED:

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LEAVING FOR DEVLALI FOR CHANGE

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

Being still indisposed owing to an attack of cold, Mr. V. J. Patel is leaving Saturday for Deolali, for a change under medical advise. He will stay there for a month. His address in Deolali will be 'Ram Bagh, Nasik Road.'—A. P.

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TEXTILE ENQUIRY.

◆

MR. MADON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Madon in his statement to the Textile Board says:—

It is my considered opinion that he present depression in the cotton spinning and weaving industry as also in various other industries in this country which depend on India itself for their principal market, is very largely due to the changes in the rates of exchange between this country and other countries as compared to the pre-war parity. In the case of those countries whose currencies have depreciated as against pre-war, the industries of such countries find the capital cost of their concerns reduced in terms of gold, the capital debts, if any, also reduced, and to that extent they are able to compete more favourably with countries whose capital costs and debts in terms of gold remain constant. The effects of such depreciation are more immediately noticed in the working charges of such concerns, because while such charges remain constant in terms of currency they become much lighter in terms of gold. The same applies to the annual bill for wages which the workmen are content to accept for the same amounts in currency as before depreciation set in because it is very hard for the masses of the people to understand the effects which exchange has in reducing real wages until the difference becomes too glaring in the shape of higher prices of the necessaries of daily life. Therefore, in countries where the depreciation has not gone very far, the work-people continue to accept the same amount of currency and to that extent the employer saves (in terms of gold) on the cost of his manufacture. Then again depreciation is a certain percentage of the capital cost in terms of currency, and this again is lowered in terms of gold where currency has depreciated. If the balance sheets and costs of a cotton spinning and weaving mill are analysed from this point of view, it will at once be seen that depreciation of currency gives a very important advantage to the country with such currency as against the country whose currency is at gold parity. I have tried to develop this phase of the problem in my work called "Exchange Fallacies Exposed" pages 136 to 148, and of which I have already submitted a copy to your Board and would beg a reference to the same.

To take a concrete example, let me assume two countries whose currencies are both of them at par and a mill in each is capitalised at £100,000. Suppose country A remains at gold parity and B depreciates 20 per cent., the effect would be that the capital cost of the mill in country A would still remain £100'000 while the capital cost of the mill in country B will have been written down to £80,000 in terms of gold. There is, of course, no actual writing down in practice, but the effect comes in the dividends that have to be paid. Assuming that 10 per cent. is considered a reasonable return on such a venture, then the mill in country A must distribute £10,000 in order to keep its shares at par. The mill in country B distributes the same amount in currency as before, but it will represent only £8,000 in gold, and to that extent make it easier for it to compete with the concern in country A, because it could afford to do with £2 000 less profit. If both these concerns had a debenture debt of £40,000 at say 7 per cent., then the mill in A must earn £2,800 to pay this debt, while the mill in B will only need to earn 20 per cent. less because the debt stands on its books in currency, and the interest will also have to be paid in currency, and the currency was depreciated by 20 per cent. The same argument will apply to all other items of cost which are more or less fixed in terms of currency.

The above would apply to the cases of Manchester as against Japan when England was very near gold parity and Japan was at a discount of about 20 percent. and will explain how it was that Japan was able to make such headway even against Manchester in the past two years in certain qualities.

If we now consider the case of a country like India whose currency has been appreciated by 12 1/2 per cent. the results are much more serious. Taking the above example again and assuming again that they started on competing terms a few years ago, the position will be that the cost of the Manchester factory remains at £100,000, that of the factory in Japan is reduced to £80,000 in terms of gold, and that of the factory in India is increased to £112,500 and Japan thus gets the advantages that ordinarily accrue to cheap capital cost and Manchester is handicapped as against Japan, and India is further handicapped against both, and, to a very serious extent, as against Japan alone. The same thing applies to their annual costs, and particularly to labour charges which form the biggest item of cost, apart from raw material. Assuming that each of these mills was paying £20 000 for labour charges at gold parity, then under the new position, in terms of gold, Manchester would be continuing to pay £20,000, Japan would be paying only £16,000 and India would have been compelled to pay £22,500 These figures given merely by way of example will show your Board how very serious the handicap of exchange is, and I am strongly of opinion that this is at the bottom of he present position, and the handicaps on our mill industry imposed by exchange in the shape of artificial over-capitalisation of block accounts and artificial increase of labour, interest and other charges cannot be got over except by writing down of capital or liquidations of concerns, and sale of such concerns to new buyers at lower rates than the original capital cost, and also by reduction of the wages of the work-people. This is why mills are now a days being forced into liquidation and this is why there was that determined attempt last year to reduce wages by 11 1/2 per cent. I am personally of opinion that that struggle between employers and work-people is bound to arise again in the not distant future until wages have also been readjusted to the present artificial appreciation of rupee exchange. With these general remarks, I shall now try to reply to the questionnaire in more detail.

Exchange being the cause, it cannot be temporary if Government stabilises the rupee at 18d. The handicap to that extent will be permanent, it will be temporary to the extent that it arises from depreciation of foreign currencies and will last until they come to pre-war parity. This is now possible with Japan in the near future, but not with France, Belgium or Italy who can only stabilise at a new rate, and the adjustment of wages and other costs in each such country will take a considerable time after such new rate is stabilsed.

The mill industry has been reasonably prosperous in pre-war days both with high and with low prices of cotton and of goods. The depression to-day is, to my mind, really due to want of confidence in the stability of dealers and others which has been brought about by exchange manipulation and deflation of currency and the tightness of the money market which accompanies such manipulation and the withdrawal of such funds as would otherwise have remained in trading circles on account of the atmosphere of distrust that had been created.

The twisting up of exchange by 2d. has resulted in the prices of the principal agricultural products being lower by 12 1/2 per cent. than what they would otherwise be, and this exchange manipulation is therefore to a large extent responsible for the reduction in the purchasing power of the ryot because his nett surplus per acre is reduced by much more than 12 1/2 per cent. I am however of opinion that the present depression is due to the difficulties of the distributor and the manufacturer, and the ryot still goes on buying his reqirements, as he is not yet deterred by the fall in prices, as he is used to such things and the sowcar still gives him the necessary credit also on the belief that the next season would prove better. The results of the reduced purchasing power of the ryot are still to be felt and will be felt in years to come.

I consider that the lower prices, which depreciated exchange enable Japan to quote, has contributed materially to the present depression by compelling local manufacturers to also reduce their prices, and divert their looms to other qualities thus affecting the market in those qualities in their turn.

MILL MANAGEMENT.

I consider that the industry is managed with reasonable efficiency and economy, and it does not, at least in this respect, fall behind the standards of pre-war days, when as we know, it was able to stand its ground against foreign competition and prosper. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the management has deteriorated. The argument is mainly put forward by those who do not understand the disastrous reactions which exchange manipulation can have, and who, therefore, fall back on talk of efficiency to explain the present situation. England is similarly charged with inefficiency in the past 2 years and unemployment there and practically no unemployment in France, Belgium or Italy are put down by many superficial observers to this cause when the root cause is the depreciated currencies of the latter countries.

The system of managing agents fills an important need in Indian industrial economy. Banking as known in the West is practically unknown even to-day in this country and exchange banks, mainly owned and controlled by non-Indians, cannot be expected to finance Indian industries as big local banks do for their own industries in various countries. The consequence is that without the backing of a wealthy and influential house, it is almost impossible to raise any large amount of capital and it is almost equally impossible to finance it without the credit and backing of such house. Hence the system of managing agent which has helped to bring the cotton industry to its present stage of development, and this result has justified the existence of the system. The principal objections to it so far as I can see are two (i) the method of remuneration and (ii) the want of technical knowledge in the agents themselves. As for the latter objection there is not much in it, because many agency houses have been doing it for more than a generation, and to-day certainly have sufficient knowledge and experience to look after the business, with the help of their technical advisers, and it is to be remembered that the function of the agents is mainly to provide the finance and look after the merchant side of the business, and most of the houses are quite competent to do this. As for the question of remuneration, there are two methods, one, a percentage on all purchases or sales of any kind made on behalf of the mill, and the other, a percentage on the nett profit of the mill, with some fixed allowance. The former system was much more common 25 years ago, bot now-a-days, I believe, the bulk of the mills only pay a percentage on profits. It is very difficult to say which is the cheaper in the long run, but the general opinion is that the percentage on profits is the sounder system, because it acts as an incentive to the agents to see that there are profits. In countries where the agency system is not in vogue, it is the board of directors that generally get a percentage of profits. It stands to reason that this should be so as you cannot expect capable business men to serve on your boards for nothing or practically nothing as the fees amount to a very trivial sum a month.

So far as I am aware, the mills in Bombay buy cotton both in the Bombay market and from the cotton districts direct through their own agents, and this does not differ very much from what Japanese mills do as shippers to Japan, also buy here as well as upcountry. I am not aware of any Japanese mills buying direct in the upcountry markets in India. As for Lancashire the practice there for American cotton is mostly, to buy from shippers on 'call'. This means that they agree to pay a certain number of points above or below the quotation for a given month in Liverpool and reserve the option to say on what day they will exercise the right to call. The procedure was very lucidly explained by Mr. Bryce-Muir of the Liveropool Cotton Association in a speech last year to which I would beg to refer.

CAUSES OF PRESENT DEPRESSION

I do not think the present depression has anything to do with the so-called "speculative" purchase of spot cotton because it has been the practice for all well-managed mills to secure their staple cottons early in the season in order to be sure of the right quality. I am not aware of local mills buying cotton futures as a regular thing. The method of "hedging' is considered a safeguard against the element of "speculation", but even this is not as safe as many laymen seem to consider it. The word "speculation" is wrongly used in this connection, because to the layman it conveys the idea of something reprehensible. I take it that your Board mean the risk of fluctuations of markets and want to know how such risk could be reduced if not entirely avoided. Here, we come up against the peculiar conditions of a mainly agricultural country, where there are two important selling seasons for cloth and one important buying period for cotton. If it was possible for mills to sell an average quantity of yarn or cloth month by month and if they could cover a corresponding quantity of cotton also month by month, they could, in that way, avoid the greater part of the risk, but that is impossible. Demand in this country follows, as it must follow, the two harvests, and it is then that the bulk of the production has got to be disposed of. If these seasons are missed, the mill may find itself left with its output unsold. Therefore, it has got to meet the market in the seasons. On the other hand, as already mentioned earlier, it has to lay in a stock of the right quality of cotton when such cotton comes to market, because otherwise supplies of good quality are taken up by other mills or for export, and the quality remaining available in the market is not very reliable, and in any case, purchases have to be completed before the rains set in, as the selection becomes very poor after that. Under these circumstances risks of fluctuation of market are unavoidable because prices in this country fluctuate, and fluctuate very widely at times, on reports of the progress of the cotton crop in America. However, this kind of risk has always been there even in normal times, and has not come in the way of the mills making reasonable profits. The mischief in recent years has been that prices of Indian cotton have been artificially reduced by another Rs. 50 per candy as against what they would stand at even on to-day's parity with America.

REMEDIAL MEASURES

He, then suggested the following remedial measures:—

I am not in favour of removing the Customs duty on machinery and mills stores, because I think it essential that India should, in course of time, become self-supporting in the matter of supplies of both these items. Besides this the Customs duty on machinery only adds a certain percentage to the total capital costs, and will only affect dividends and that to a very small extent. As for stores, I understand that some of them are already made in this country, and I do not see any reason why other items should not also be produced in this country and would not, therefore, remove such little impetus as the present duties may give to the production of various stores in India. The millowners can best say what difference it makes to their cost, but I do not think it can make any appreciable difference sufficient to justify the sacrifice of the advantage I mention of above.

(To Be Continued).

It is learnt from Ludhiana that the two men who were recently sentenced here for having stolen, while accompanying their employer, a photographer, a silver cigarrette case belonging to the Viceroy, which was recovered from one of them, and who were sent to Ludhiana jail have now been released after 22 days' imprisonment.—A. P.

CRICKET.

◆

MADRAS FOLLOWS ON.

CHANDARANA & RAMJI IN FINE FETTLE.

The Madras team continued their batting against the Hindu Gym. on Friday, Ramji and Kagal being in charge of the attack. The former was in his most dangerous mood and his fast bumping deliveries boded no good to those who faced him. It was not long before Kanickam in going out to him gave V. P. Mehta the opportunity of whisking off his boils a smart piece of work. (85-4-41). Kanickam's total had been compiled by sound cricket and it was unfortunate that he should be dismissed when he appeared well set. His fall had far-reaching effects for batsman after batsman succumbed to the attack, Bhandari being the only one to reach double figures. Chandarana kept a fine length and clean bowled two players while Wagle bagged the same number in similar manner. It was surprising that so strong a batting side should only be able to collect 138 runs but this speaks volumes for the quality of the bowling. There were only 16 extras which reflects credit on V. P. Mehta who kept wicket in great fashion and stumped two batsmen off fast bowlers.

Being 152 runs in deficit of the Hindu total, the visitors followed on and this venture was more successful. Great caution marked the tactics of Ramanujam and Ugappah and twenty minutes of play before lunch produced eight runs. Soon after the interval Ramji obtained the first wicket (18-1-9) but Ramaswami and Ugappah becoming associated, the score went to 49 before the former lost his wicket to Wagle. Kanickam opened confidently and runs began to come in more frequently. Ugappah played on when his score was 27 (78-3-27). Ramanjulu joined his celebrated colleague who had settled down by now. The partnership was not a big one but it brought in 32 runs. Kagal secured Ramanjulu's wicket when the latter attempted a wild swipe at a full-toss (110 4-15) Baliah, the left hander was next man in. The cricket brightened, now and both men sent the ball to the ropes, the left handed especially being lively. A promising partnership came to an end when Baliah was well held by Ramji (167-5-32).

Kanickam did not survive long as Wagle held him off Ramji's bowler (172-6-56) Bhandari and Subramanyam played out time the final score being 193 for 6 wickets.

RUGBY COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

◆

LONDON, October 21.

In the Rugby County Championship, East Midlands beat North Midlands by 24 points to 11 at Northampton and Kent beat Eastern Counties by 33 points to 0 at Blackheath.

The Match played under the Rugby Union rules to-day between Newport and Maoris resulted in a pointless draw.—Reuter's Special Service.

FINED FOR DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR

Before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Girgaon consisting of Sir Reginald Spence and B. S. Turkhad, two Parsis named Phiroz I. Engineers and Minocher Manekji Khambatta were charged for being disorderly at the Grant Road Railway station. The facts of the case are that on the night of the 8th instant one Thakoredas Nemichand, a jeweller in Bombay arrived by a passenger train from Surat at Grant Road sation at about 8 p.m. He removed his luggage from the compartment and was standing on the up-platform looking for a coolie when a ticket examiner came up to him and asked for his tickets.

About this time accused No. 1 approached him and asked him to show his ticket posing himself as a ticket inspector. Complainant not seeing him in uniform enquired who he was, whereupon accused No. 1 being annoyed at the enquiry began to abuse the complainant. No. 2 also approached the parties and commenced threatening and abusing the complainant. In the meanwhile Mr. Sampson, the Railway Ticket Inspector, arrived, and he too was badly abused. A large crowd collected and the complainant complained to the police who arrested both the accused. The defence of the accused was that there was a row between the complainant and the ticket examiner over the complainant's ticket and both the accused were asked by the ticket examiner to be witnesses to the conduct of the complainant and the accused consented. Whereupon the complainant got annoyed and complained to the police. They stated that they did not abuse the complainant and committed any disturbance at the station. They had no defence witnesses.

The Magistrates disbelieved the statements of the accused and as the accused had previous conviction both of them were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, or, in default, to 2 months' simple imprisonment.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

◆

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information)
JANUARY.

	22 October, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate	12.35
To-day's Opening Rate	12.28
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	12.37
Difference	+.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

	22 October, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate	6.76
To-day's Opening Rate	6.67
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	6.67
Difference	—.09

Khandi Closed	249
Sewri Closed	249

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BY TWO DISTINCT SCHOLARS

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(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 380 candidates, also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 23, 1926.

THE SKELETON AT THE FEAST.

◆

The opening speeches at the Imperial Conference in London naturally limited themselves to the expression of sentiments of mutual cordiality and platitudinous wish of the representatives of different parts of the Empire on the need of knowing one another better. Mr. Baldwin talked of the "human bond" created by the interchange of officers and by personal visits of officers to and from the Dominions. He referred to the air arm, "whose actual and potential importance as a link between the Motherland and the Dominions had been strikingly demonstrated by the recent long distance flights" His speech was mainly concerned with emphasizing the need for effective co-operation in problems of Empire defence and he alluded with great satisfaction to the fact that the principle of Dominion Navies was now established. To him the British Empire was one of the great stabilising elements of the world still suffering from the shock of war and he wanted its problems to be faced in a spirit which allowed unity in essentials, and liberty in non-essentials, insisting all the while on "charity in all things."

This Augustinian conception of the manner of tackling Imperial problems sounds eminently reasonable but it was remarkable that in the Premier's speech there was no mention of the one problem which the Dominions are anxious to solve, the problem of the definition of their exact status within the Commonwealth. When we refer to Dominion Status as something which India constitutionally demands to-day, what is it precisely that we are anxious to secure? There is no reference to the need for this precision in the panegyric in which the Maharajah of Burdwan indulged as India's "representative" for the "privilege of assisting in the great Council of the Empire". His Highness was far too much overwhelmed by the self-imposed task of telling the Conference how India "was proud of her place in the Empire" and of the "real ambition" that India had of remaining in it to be concerned about the exact implications of Dominion Status. But General Hertzog was. He bluntly remarked that if the Empire was to be maintained and to flourish "it must see that the will to live in the Empire as a Commonwealth of free nations was present and active.' This was doubtless a declaration which would be considered inopportune and awkward by the patriotic Britishers in South Africa who are very much exercised over the Flag Controversy there, but the South African Premier did courageously stress a point of view which will be appreciated by all lovers of freedom particularly those in this country. He told the Conference that this "will to live in the Empire" would be assured for the future only if South Africa "could feel implicit faith in her full and free nationhood upon the basis of equality with every other member of the Commonwealth". General Hertzog frankly admitted that at present his country "did not possess that implicit faith." He added that she would possess it "the moment her independent national status ceased to be a matter of dispute and became internationally recognised." He went further and clearly laid down a guiding principle for the Conference. It should be, he said, "in principle, the unrestrained freedom of action of each individual member of the Commonwealth; in practice consultation with a view to co-operative action wherever possible."

Why could not the Maharajah of Burdwan emulate the example of the South African Premier and give expression to the demand of India in an equally emphatic manner? Was he not conscious that India was a skeleton at the feast, that she was in fact "represented" there only to remind the self-governing members of the British Commonwealth that the Empire of Britain looms large in the world because it has a subject nation under control free for exploitation by them? He seems to have realised, however, that the position of India's "representatives" necessarily differed in some respects from that of their colleagues who were the "elected representatives of the self-governing Dominions." The latter claim, as the Minister of External Affairs of the youngest of them all, the Irish Free State, recently said, "to be full sovereign States exercising the full rights of sovereign States in the world." They are determined to be equal members with Britain of the British Empire. Mr. Bruce, the Australian Premier, stressed the very point when he remarked at the dinner given to the delegates by the Empire Press Union, "that all self-governing Dominions were free and independent entities whose destinies rested entirely in their own hands within the Empire."

India, whose Government is in the hands of an irremoveable and irresponsible executive dominated by an alien bureaucracy, is represented at international gatherings by men whom the bureaucracy selects. In the Councils of the Empire she has, as a subject nation, no voice nor does she command respect. As a patriotic Indian it was the duty of the Maharajah of Burdwan to express emphatically and unambiguously India's dissatisfaction with her present position. He should have had the courage, to say that India can look beneath this camouflage of "representation" at Imperial Conferences and at the League of Nations. Instead of this he talks mildly and almost in apologetic vein of the "junior traveller" on the road to self-government whose attainment of that goal will redound to the glory of the British race. And yet the British race has striven with might and main to obstruct India at every step on her journey towards Home Rule. But if India's "representatives" of this type did not chime to the tune set for them would they find a place at these Conferences?

THE CUTCHI CONFERENCE.

◆

The first session of the Cutch People's Conference opened yesterday amidst considerable enthusiasm. For business men who are eternally busy with their day-books and their ledgers, it was a remarkable sign of the times that nearly five hundred members of the Reception Committee and a thousand delegates, mainly from Bombay, of course, attended this opening session of the Conference. The business on the first day of the Conference was naturally and necessarily more ornamental than useful; but even in the formal portion of the first day's business an unmistakable evidence of a new birth, a throbbing pulsation of a new life in the political world of India was clearly noticeable. It is a gain for the public life of the whole of India that a province so rich in practical common sense and mercantile shrewdness should have realised at last that the fight for the rights of the people is not exclusively a concern of a few unemployed lawyers or professional agitators, but that it concerns most intimately the life of the whole nation, in which every citizen has an equal and inalienable claim to share. This fact seemed to be implicit in the presence in their hundreds of the most prominent Cutchi merchants in the Conference, as also in the attendance, among the distinguished visitors, of Mrs. Naidu and Maulana Shaukat Ali, and Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar on the platform. Begun under such auspices, and containing such a promise of future possibilities, we have no hesitation in wishing the most brilliant future to this the youngest among the institutions dedicated to the service of the country, and vowed to the fight for its freedom.

Mr. Rahimtula Chinoy, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, made a short but telling sheech which while it lacked not an iota in gravity due on such an occasion, did not fail to be a clarion call to the Cutchis for a fight for their rights as Cutchis, and a warning to the authorities in Cutch to take note that a new age had begun in that out of the way province. Mr. Chinoy was particularly happy in insisting throughout his speech, and yet without making the least parade of the fact, that the struggle the Conference was convened to start was against the administration of Cutch, and not against the person of His Highness the Maharao. In a striking passage of his speech, the spokesman of the Bombay Cutchis warned the Cutch authorities that if they did not wake up in time, if they did not give up their sleep of centuries and take due notice of the new age in Cutch, the sovereign Power in India ruling over the people as well as the Prince, would compel the latter to afford a reasonable measure of active and responsible association in their administration to the people. In the eyes of the Princes the Government of India seem to exist entirely for their own one-sided benefit, in shapes such as that of the Princes' Protection Act. Mr. Chinoy warned the Rao of Cutch, by implication, if not by express statement, that if the authorities in Cutch persisted in this antiquated view of the nature and purpose of the suzerain authority they must be prepared for the intervention of that authority to obtain for the people of Cutch that measure of responsible government which is now accepted to be the political goal of the Indian people. We trust this wise and statesmanlike pronouncement couched in the most unexceptionable terms, will be welcomed and accepted and acted upon by the authorities in Cutch, while it is yet time for them to yield with grace and dignity to the demands of the people.

The President of the Conference had a slightly different duty to perform. His speech was a catalogue of the grievances of the Cutchi people, which, in their bare mention, reveal more effectively the real state of affairs in Cutch then any overdrawn pictures of imagined horrors could have done. Mr. Soorji did not indulge in any of those high-sounding pictures of exaggerated hardships or in inflated demands, which, by their sheer exaggeration, fail to convince the listener. If, in places, the President's speech lacked a degree of inspiring eloquence, it made up amply for that defect by that cool and unimpassioned statement of facts, undisputed and indisputable, which has condemned the Cutch State far more effectively than any dythrambics of high falutin oratory about the inalienable rights of the people would have done. This is an age in which we need not so much airy generalisations as practical suggestions for constructive reform; and it is interesting and encouraging to note that the first presidential speech in the Cutch People's Conference was not lacking in the characteristic feature of a race of businessmen—concrete suggestion for specific and definite improvement. Under the guidance and inspiration of such leaders and spokesmen, and with the assistance of such unflinching fighters as Mr. Tairsi, there can be no room for doubt or hesitation that the Cutchi Conference has commenced under the most happy auspices, and that its future is assured. The actual work of the Conference is, we are perfectly aware, yet to begin to-day; but with this commencement there can be no question of its eventual success.

VAGARIES OF ELECTORAL ROLL.

◆

ELECTION TRICKS.

(BY P. G. DANDAWATE.)

I admire the boldness and frankness with which Mr. L. R. Tairsee has come forward to expose some of the election tricks. I concur with him in all that he says and am writing this to supplement it.

There are two main points to be considered in connection with elections—the Roll and the Poll.

The Roll and the Poll.

Regarding the present roll or voters' list the less said the better. Moliere created one "Doctor in spite of himself", but our city fathers last year created with the kindly help of an accommodating Municipal Commissioner thousands and thousands of voters in spite of themselves. The procedure laid down by law is a tedious one. Why not take a short cut and register voters by hundreds, nay thousands by a stroke of the pen by the simple process of certification? Indeed it was a splendid piece of business—that certification process. The result is that in the roll one finds, besides the names of persons who died or left Bombay years ago, some names appearing in the same ward list twice, thrice and even four times. One and the same building is placed in four different places and permutations and combinations are worked out with names, surnames and initials. There is much more to be said about the electoral roll, but I understand that the question is pending before the High Court and so I do not wish to say anything more about a matter that is sub-judice.

Coming to the polling itself during the recent municipal elections, I was agreeably surprised to find that the civic spirit was so keen in many persons who died months and years ago, that they took the trouble to come out of their final resting-places to register their votes in favour of their favourite candidates. I wish some occultist, spiritualist or theosophist, comes forward to explain this mysterious phenomenon. In the meanwhile, for the coming Council elections, I would urge upon the authorities, concerned to keep a strict watch at all the cemeteries as also at all the entrances to the city so that none of the dead arise from the grave to visit the polling stations and that none of those who have been absent from the city for months and years enter it in spirit form with the same object. I would also urge upon the authorities to keep an eye upon the peons and others that may be posted in the voting chamber to see that they do not tamper with illiterate voters. There were some ugly rumours of the sort during one of the recent bye-elections.

It is likely that some may think that Mr. Tairsee and myself are exaggerating things. For their benefit I quote below, at some length, not mere allegations but hard facts proved in a court of law and embodied by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court here in his judgment in a recent municipal election appeal. The learned Chief Judge said:

The Judge's Warning.

"This ward contains a majority of illiterate voters, belonging to the backward classes. The conditions there are therefore peculiar. Very few of those on the roll realise what voting by ballot means. Naturally one would therefore expect a lot of confusion.

The arrangements for checking, the entrance of unauthorised persons in the booth seem to have broken down in the beginning.

The fact is admitted by the officer-in-charge that the voters were made to mark the voting papers before they entered the voting chamber. Here this evil was more rampant than elsewhere.

Laxity of supervision and inadequacy of arrangements was responsible for yet another irregularity, viz., the voters who came from the voting chamber to put their voting papers in the ballot-boxes were able to show and did show, as a matter of fact, their papers to the agents of the candidates waiting outside the enclosed place.

A further irregularity is that on issuing the voting paper, the clerk has to place a mark against the number of the voter in the roll to denote that he has received a voting paper but without showing the particular paper he has received. This rule has been infringed in 980 cases...... This is one more instance of the looseness of supervision and inefficiency of the staff........ I do say that stricter supervision and more intelligent and efficient staff could have prevented a large part of the mischief complained of.

I cannot part with the last of these petitions without observing that in the next elections much stricter supervision would have to be kept to prevent open voting or marking ballot papers outside the voting chamber. That has been a complaint common to all election petitions and it is not untrue, though perhaps a little exaggerated."

So much for Mr. Tairsee's side of the question. But I may hasten to assure the candidates that they need not be disturbed. Because in the election appeal to which I have referred above, the learned Chief Judge has held that if there are 10,000 voters who voted and 4,999 of them voted irregularly, even then the purity of the polling will not be vitiated nor its secrecy violated. But add only two and thus when the irregularity extends to 5,001 voters, then there is the majority and the irregularity will be considered as affecting the polling. In election matters it is practically impossible to prove so many cases of irregularity and so the candidates need not have their sleep disturbed.

"THE EDITOR REGRETS."

◆

Do readers of newspapers realise what an amount of time editors have to spend in sifting letters and articles sent to them for publication keeping what they can use and returning what they cannot—if the necessary stamps are enclosed to cover cost of return transit? There are editors who think the best plan is to send back communications not wanted without any covering letter of regret. There are others who hold to the polite conviction that the covering slip "The Editor regrets—" assuages the feeling of sorrow, not untinged with resentment which the correspondent has when he finds there is to be no room for his efforts.

"The Drifter" has an interesting commentary and an ingenious plan to suggest in the latest issue of the American weekly "The Nation" in regard to these letters of regret to correspondents. Let these not be too polite he says. It is no good to write a letter of regret, he remarks, "steeped in Oriental politeness". If an editor writes, for example, to a correspondent, as an editor friend of his did, saying,

"Exalted child of the Sun:—

Our insignificant paper has been honoured by the receipt of a manuscript from your pre-eminent pen. Deeming ourselves unworthy to be the purveyors of your profound thought to the public, we herewith return your honourable manuscript."

But this does not work. It has the result of the recipient sending in another effort. So the best thing is to have a schedule according to which rejected manuscripts are classified and numbered. Then it is easy to pin on each of them a suitable formula in the schedule according to its number and send it along. No. 1 formula should be, for instance, "we are at present overloaded with materials." No. 2 "your article deals with a subject well-known to our readers." There are various others, but I think the best is "your article covers a subject on which we have ordered an article from an other writer," which is No. 7 in "the Drifter's 17 formulas in the schedule.

There is just one difficulty however. Supposing the numbers get mixed up. The Professor of Chemistry, for example, who has written on some new discovery of his might feel highly offended if sent the rejection slip No. 6.

A UNIVERSITY FOR BARODA.

◆

(BY A STUDENT OF BARODA).

III.

The superstructure of a University sought to be erected on the existing foundations of primary and secondary education in the Baroda State is yet for too premature. The popular opinion was repeatedly ventilated in the local, as well as outside, press. The inefficiency of the primary education scheme is a matter of common knowledge and in view of the Baroda Government's having thought it advisable to have the whole queston of a separate University thrashed out by a special committee it is as well to remember, how shaky are the educational foundations in Baroda. The conservatism and apathy of the masses in educational matters have hampered the development of the compulsory education movement, and they have disappointed the ruler of the State. This benevolent munificence has been unfortunately thrown on the desert sands.

At the most it may be claimed for this educational movement that it has held in check the slow invasion of ignorance and superstition which were eating away the very vitals of the State. It is therefore not of the least use to strive to encourage this movement into adorning with a crown which it can ill support. Let all resources and talent available to the State be concentrated on the consolidation of the work that has been done and to the vast amount of work that is still to be done. Let no personal motives or ambition on the part of its officers lead the State into a hurried commitment for which it is not at all fitted. With regard to education the value of moderaton and consolidation cannot be overestimated. The crying need of education in the State is to strengthen and vivify the primary school. And the Baroda Government would be well advised in repairing the foundations and adding a superstructure. Later a University to crown the apex may be thought of.

It would be well to consider before concluding, the aspersions cast again the present recruitment of State service. Whatever maladies Mr. Widgery has been able to diagnose in the present system could be far more accentuated in his alternative proposal of an appointment based on the University. It will not only carry further and extend the limits of patronage deserved or undeserved but also offer additional facilities, to exercise benevolent or malevolent influences, on recruitment in the service on the strength of the powers vested in the teaching staff.

(Concluded).

Notes of the Day.

◆

His Offence.

"The Englishman" is not satisfied with the selection of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri as a member of the Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference. In pontifical language the Calcutta journal remarks that it is "not wise." It lays three charges against Mr. Sastri. He has sometimes been "injudicious in his language." His last tour round the Empire, excluding South Africa, was not "particularly successful" and the third and most astonishing charge is that he had a quarrel with General Smuts. "The Englishman" has discovered that because of this difference of opinion with Mr. Sastri, General Smuts "went out of his way to hint that he would not be welcome" in South Africa. If it cares to revive its knowledge of the incident it will find that General Smuts assured Mr. Sastri at the time that though he personally would welcome him, he could not guarantee that honourable treatment would be accorded to him everywhere by White opinion in South Africa. It is just because Mr. Sastri has been strong and unequivocal in his defence of Indian rights and grievances that his language is considered "injudicious." We do not know that his Empire tour was unsuccessful. On the contrary it opened the eyes of the Colonials to the fact that Indians were a cultured and a civilised race. "The Englishman" is, perhaps, anxious that such a knowledge of India should not reach the overseas parts of this Empire. If it wants only the Jo Hokum type of Indians to be included in deputations and delegations, it must remember that Indians will not tolerate this any longer.

Needless Fuss.

Sir M. Habibullah, Education Member of the Viceregal Council, will be absent in South Africa only for three short months. But Sir Abdur Rahim affected alarm at the possibiilty of a non-Muslim being appointed to fill the three months' vacancy. He sent a telegram to the Viceroy showing what a calamity it would be if a non-Muslim were appointed. The Viceroy replied that, while he was anxious to have a Muslim representative in the Government of India, he would not make it an absolute rule but would make whatever appointments seemed to him most in accordance with public interests. We do not like an official administering a snub or preaching a homily to a responsible Indian leader. But Sir Abdur Rahim would have spared himself both if he had been less fussy. In all such cases of short period vacancies the Secretary of the Department concerned carries on the policy of his Chief. Sir Abdur Rahim could have let well alone. He went too far in claiming the right thing.

The Genesis of the Commission.

"The Commission itself was planned by Lord Reading to provide a counter-move to the Charkha cry of Mahatma Gandhi and the Swarajist movement for village reorganisation." So says the Simla correspondent of the "Statesman" and adds: "Whatever success these movements secured showed clearly to Lord Reading's mind that rural India requires attention". We do not know whether this genesis of the Agricultural Commission is accurate, but if it is, Mahatma Gandhi and the Swarajists have reason to be glad that their labours have at last convinced Government that "rural India requires attention," after all. We shall hope that the Commission and the agricultural shows to be held all over the country will not be mere shows or merely a "counter-move" against the Congress.

Opium Smoking Under Got. Auspices.

The Colonial Office Report refers to a "successful" experiment by the Malay States of the opening of the Government opium-smoking saloon and gleefully points out an increase of 1,400 thousand dollars' revenue from "Chandu" monopoly. The Report also observes with satisfaction that the scheme of the retail shops is completed and "the aim of the Government to have all the sales of "Chandu" conducted by Government officers was now achieved." In their new role of the publican the Government of the States will no doubt be most efficient, far more than the private retailer. But a more important difference is that while there was some hope of putting down the private saloonist, the official rival is a formidable foe. He will "safeguard the interests of the legitimate consumer," will ever have on his lips the fascinating formula, "maximum revenue with minimum consumption," and, when the maximum revenue is made a main prop of Government, he will snap his fingers at the Prohibitionist and ask "what of the huge loss of revenue?"

A Suggestion.

A correspondent writes:—The "Bombay Chronicle" and the Viceroy have been recently responsible for stimulating intellectual activity in the country. "The Chronicle" offers a prize for the best essay demonstrating the ruinous nature of the one-shilling six pence ratio. The Viceroy encourages university youth to take an active interest in the premier industry in India by offering prizes for the best essays on agriculture. May I make a suggestion for the special benefit of the people of Bombay? Why should not poetic talent in this city be encouraged by the offer of a prize for the best "ode on the dredger 'Sir George Lloyd' and its cousin 'Kalu'?" Let our college youth during the present vacation try their hand at this. If they visit the gantry which has cost many millions of pounds and look out towards Colaba they will get ideas enough. Why not begin with something like this:

"He is in a morass
The Bombay Tax-payer
What an Ass
However, let it pass."

BRISK ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

ANEY AND RAO'S WALK-OVER.

CHINTAMANI'S FOUR RIVALS.

M. HAQUE AS CONGRESS CANDIDATE.

The following candidates have been declared elected to the Legislative Assembly —Khan Kahadur Abdulla Saheb Haji Saheb Bahadur (West Coast Nilgiris), Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya (Madras Indian Commerce), Mr. E. F. Sykes (Bombay European), Mr. H. G. Cocke (Bombay European), Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas (Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau), Mr. W. W. I. Bhuto (Sind Zamindars), Sir Victor Sasoon Bart (Bombay Millowners Association).—A. P.

NOMINATION SCRUTINY IN C. P.

AULANA NATIQUE DECLARED FOR ASSEMBLY.

NAGPUR, October, 21.

Nomination papers of the candidates for e Legislative Assembly were scrutinised .day. The nomination papers of Mr. Abankar and Dr. Moonje for the Nagpur ivision were accepted. Nominations of r. S. D. Talatule and Seth Jamnadas to present the landholders of the Central rovinces were also accepted. The nomination paper of Mr. Abdul Kadar, pleader Burhanpur, to represent the Mahomen constituency in the Assembly has been ected on the ground that he attached ly one declaration form for four nominaon papers filed by him, and Maulana Naique was declared duly elected for the Assembly.—A. P.

MR. E. R. RAO'S WALK-OVER.

RAIPR, October 22.

Mr. E. Raghavendrao Rao, leader of the Independent Congress Party in the C. P being the only duly nominated candidate for the Central Provinces Legislative Council for Chhatisgarh Urban constituency has been declared elected unopposed by the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division.—A. P.

C. P. COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

RAIPUR, October 22.

Following is the complete list of duly nominated candidates to the Central Provinces Legislative Council:—Raipur District, South, rural; (1) Revishanker Shukul (Independent Congress Party); (2) Sheodas Daga (non-party); (3) Jagannath Dani (non-party).

Raipur District, North Rural; (1) Mahant Laxminarain (Swarajist); (2) Rao Bahadur Yado Rao Deshmukh (Liberal); (3) Ladri Prasad Pujari (non-party).

Chhattisgarh Division (Mahomedan, rural); (1) Khan Bahadur Gulam Mahiuddin (non-party); (2) Vakil Ahmed Rizvi (Independent Moslem).

Drug District, Rural; (1) Kanhyalal (Independent Congress Party); (2) Shanshyam Singh Gupta (Swarajist), (3) Khan Saheb Faridom Tarapore (Liberal).

Bilaspur District, Rural; (1) Thakur Chedilal (Independent Congress Party); (2) Narayan Mendhekar (non-party); (3) Anjore Das Chammar (Swarajist and Depressed Classes).—A. P.

MR. ANEY ELECTED UNOPPOSED.

AMRAOTI, Oct. 21.

Mr. Madhav Shri Hari Aney of Yeotmal, the Responsivist leader of Berar has been declared elected unopposed to the Berar Seat on the Legislative Assembly.

RAO SAHEB D. L. NARAYAN ELECTED.

NAGPUR, October 22.

The nomination paper of his rival candidate having been rejected Rao Saheb D. Laxmi Narayan has been declared duly elected for the Commerce and Industry sspecial constituency for the C. P. Council.—A. P.

MR. KOLHE'S WALK-OVER.

YEOTMAL, October 22.

Mr. M. P. Kolhe (Responsivist) and the former M.L.C. for Yeotmal East Rural constituency has been declared elected without opposition.

Mr. D. K. Kane (Responsivist) and Baburao [illegible]shnaji (non-Brahmin) have been duly nominated as candidates for the West Yeotmal Rural constituency.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS FROM U. P.

NABHA TO STAND FOR DEHRADUN.

LUCKNOW, October 21

Nominations for the Legislative Assembly and the local Legislative Council closed yesterday. For the Legislative Assembly the following candidates will be returned unopposed:—

Seven Cities: Pandit Motilal Nehru. (Swarajist).

Allahabad cum Jhansi: Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya: (Independent Congress Party).

Cities of U P (Muslim): Haji Waji Huddin.

Agra Rural (Muslim): Dr L. K. Hyder.

Southern Division: Rural (Muslim): Muhammad Yusuf Iman.

Landlords constituency: Lala Trilokinath. (Taluqdar of Mauraiwan).

Europeans: Mr. T. Gairu Jones.

ALLAHABAD, October 21.

There will be contests in the following constituencies for the Assembly: Meerut Rural; 1. Chaudhri Mukhatar Singh (Independent), 2. Pearylal Sharma (Swarajist).

Agra Division: 1. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru (Liberal), 2. Dr. Kaijashnath Kunzru (Swarajist).

Benares and Gorakhpur: 1. Mr. G. D. Birla (Independent Congress Party), 2 Babu Sri Prakash (Swarajist).

Lucknow: 1. Babu Mohan Lal Saxena (Swarajist), 2 Munshi Iswar Saran (Independent Congress Party).

Lucknow and Fyzabad (Muslim): 1. Nawab Abdulla Khan (Independent 2. Mr. Rafi Ahamed Kidwai (Swarajist), 3 Mazhar Ali (Independent).

For the Local Council there are a large number of nominations almost every constituency being contested.

For the European constituency Mr. J. H. Abbott of Jhansi is opposing Mr. George Jackson.

The ex-Maharaja of Nabha is standing for Dehra Dun.

Nawab Mohhamed Yusuf, Minister, will be returned unopposed for the Allahabad and the adjoining districts (Muslim) and the Hon'ble Mr Sitaram, President of the Local Council for the Meerut cum Aligarh constituency.—A. P.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S CANDIDATURE

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, editor of "Leader" and Secretary of the Liberal Party stands for the Local Council for Partabgarh Constituency and he is opposed by four other candidates.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

The following further nominations for the Assembly have been announced:—Rohilkhand and Kumaon.—Mr. S. P. Mukerje, Lala Rukuen Singh (Independent Congress) and Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer (Swarajist). Fizyabad.—Pandit Shamlal Nehru (Independent) Kunwar Rampal Singh of Amethi and Thakur Hakum Singh (Swarajist). A vigorous campaign in being carried on in nearly every district.

CONGRESS MEMBERS AT VARIANCE.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

A curious situation has arisen over the alleged ejection from office of Mr. J. S. Dixit one of the Secretaries of the United Provinces Congress Committee. Pandit Gauri Shanker Misra, the General Secretary, called a meeting to consider the situation, but when about 25 members arrived they found the door closed and locked, and a notice signed by Mr. Kedwai one of the Secretaries had been hung on it declaring the meeting to be unauthorised, and stating that anyone entering would be guilty of house-breaking and trespass. The members then held a meeting at the house of Mr. Gourishanker Misra, with Mr. Hasrat Mohani in the chair, and resolutions were passed declaring, that the proceedings of the meeting of the Executive Council of the Provincial Congress Committee held at Lucknow on September 27th were "ultra vires", and that the candidates then adopted for the Council would not be considered Congress candidates.—A. P.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN BEHAR.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

PATNA, Oct. 20.

A vigorous election campaign is now in progress in this province. About sixty candidates have been adopted by the Congress Swaraj Party and over a dozen so far by the Independent Congress Party for the Legislative Assembly and local Legislative Council. Among the prominent Congress candidates are Mr. Mazharul Haque for the local Council in the Saran rural constituency and Maulvi Mahamed Hafi Daudi for the Assembly in his old constituency, the

(Continued on next page)

BACK BAY AND BUCHANAN.

RESUMPTION OF EVIDENCE.

TO BE SPONSORED BY COUNSEL.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The public sitting of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee will be resumed on the 28th October when Sir George Buchanan will commence to give evidence which will extend for several days. Following a protracted correspondence between him and the Committee, he will be accompanied by a Counsel who will not be entitled to make a speech, but will be allowed to ask relevant questions following his examination by the Chairman and members of the Committee.—Reuter.

SPEEDING UP AUSTRALIAN TRAFFIC.

NEW SCHEME FOR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.

LONDON, October 21.

A group of business men headed by Sir James Connolly, Sir John Biles Mr. Eustagce o'Eyncourt and Mr. Charles Parsons has submitted to the Australian Government a scheme, to form a company with a capital of 11 million sterling, to build in Britain a fleet of twenty-two knot liners, to make regular fortnightly service between Britain and Australia, calling at Bombay and Colombo both ways, half as fast again as the present weekly mail service, which would result in bringing Australia a week and India five days nearer to Britain. It is suggested that the Australian Government should give the new line for a fixed period the same mail subsidies that are at present being paid to the mailship companies and immigrants traffic to Australia above those carried by the Commonwealth Line.—Reuter's Special Service.

WIRELESSING THE EMPIRE'

SCHEME COMPLETED.

RUGBY, Oct. 20.

An important development in Imperial wireless communication will come into effect next Monday, when the first of a series of wireless stations erected on the Marconi, the short wave beam principle for high speed service between Britain and Dominions and India will begin operation. From that date the transmitting and receiving stations at Badmin and Bridgwater will be opened for communication with corresponding stations in Canada. Within the next few months the stations communicating with South Africa, which are already almost finished, and with Australia and India will have been completed and stations corresponding to them near Cape Town, Melbourne and Bombay are also in an advanced stage of construction. This will complete the present Imperial scheme. In addition Marconis are already engaged on a considerable development of commercial telegraph services on the beam principle. The company hold the license from the post office to conduct wireless telegraph services with certain continental countries, and with all other foreign countries outside Europe.

In addition to their existing stations, they have beam station nearly completed at Dorchester for communication with North and South America. The corresponding station is being erected at Rio De Janeiro. Stations for communicating with Canada have just successfully passed, a rigorous post office test extending over 7 days. Speeds of 1,250 letters per minute in each direction equal to 2,500 letters per minute over the complete circuit have been worked for many hours continuously. The Beam system employed works on short wireless waves for 100 metres or less, which experiments have proved efficient for communicating over great distances, reflectors being employed to concentrate into a narrow beam, the wireless energy at the transmitting station and to reflect it upon the receiving aerial.—B. O. W.

WIRELESS BEAM SERVICE.

DEMONSTRATION TO PRESS MEN.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

At a demonstration to the pressmen today of the working of the New Canadian Wireless Beam Service which the Post Office has now taken over, it was stated that service to South Africa would be opend in four weeks' time, to India in six weeks and to Australia in ten weeks. Tariffs to Canada would include the new service of post-letter telegrams delivered through the post at a cost of three half pence per word which is the new standard in long-distance telegraphing with a minimum of twenty words. This principle would be applied to other Dominion Services at proportionately low price.—Reuter.

INDIA'S MASTER SCIENTIST.

SIR J. C. BOSE'S REMARKABLE RESEARCHES.

"TREES NOTHING BUT ANCHORED ANIMALS."

Among the arrivals by the mail-boat s.s. the "Kaiser-i-Hind" on Friday was Sir Jagdish Chander Bose, the famous Bengali scientist who went to Europe in March last as a representative of India at the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations.

REMARKABLE RESEARCHES.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle," regarding his work and experiences there, Sir Jagdish said that immediately on his arrival in England in March last, he was invited by H.M. the King of Belgium, who was very favourably impressed by his visit to the Bose Institute at Calcutta, during his sojourn in India last year. It was at the invitation of the King of Belgium that he delivered a series of lectures at the University of Brussels, at which His Majesty and his Ministers were present and were greatly impressed by the remarkable results of his researches which they saw for the first time.

From Belgium Sir Jagadish proceeded to Paris, where he delivered a lecture before the Sorbonne and the Museum of Natural History, at which some of the leading scientists of the world were present. So great was the interest roused by his discoveries that Sir Jagadish's books have been published in almost all the Continental languages. Even in Russia, his works have been translated into Russian by Professor Timiriazef, the most brilliant Physiologist.

"TREES, NOTHING BUT ANCHORED ANIMALS."

The profound impression made upon the assembled scientists of Europe and America by Sir Jagadish was one of the most notable events of the meeting of Intellectual Co-operation held recently under the auspices of the League of Nations at Geneva. Again, more recently at Oxford, before the British Association he delivered a lecture on the sensibility of plants which doubtless created a sensation. Thousands crowded to hear him, and the Press of the world reported him. He has had a hard fight to win acceptance of his theories, but he has won, and to-day he is accepted at the author of a discovery as important as Harvey's researches into the circulation of the blood. Sir Jagadish has proved that men are indeed trees walking, and plants nothing less than anchored animals. The vast reserves of thought and culture of Asia, the cradle of our civilisation, have not until recently been available to the West. Max Muller, it is true, did something to stimulate an interest in the Vedas, and since his time there have been one or two philosophers like Count Hermann Kayserling, who have proclaimed that there is a system of thought, a mental discipline in India, which the West should learn if it is to hope for progress beyond certain limits of material prosperity. But it remained for Sir Jagadish to prove to the West that this ancient tradition is still a vital force to-day.

"In plain words," the public will naturally ask, "what exactly has Sir Jagadish Bose done?" The answer to this question involves condensing thirty years of work into a couple of lines, but it is not difficult to do this, for as Sir Bose himself says, "All science is really simple, for truth is simple," and the results of his life work may be stated in such a way that even a child can understand it, although the reasoning that led to these results is as abstruce as anything that Einstein has ever predicted.

The value of the services rendered by Sir Jagadish was summoned up by Mr. Luchoir, Director of International Intellectual Co-operation Institute, who in appreciation of the works of Sir Jagadish recently stated that India for the West had been a land of dreams; they now realised that these dreams had led to great discoveries, and that the discoverer was not only a great scientist, but also a great artist. The Intellectual Co-opertion now inaugurated would open out for the world the enormous reserves of thought of Asia, the cradle of civilisation.

FLEW OFF LIKE A PIGEON.

R 33 ACTIVE AGAIN AFTER A YEAR.

LONDON, October 21.

After a year of seclusion in its shed, R33 took air to-day for the purpose of launching two battleplanes slung below its envelope, each weighing a ton. The airship cruised slowly in the vicinity of Pulham for half an hour at an altitude of two thousand feet. Then the commander waved the red flag, upon which the pilot on board the single-seater fighter launched himself free. There was a sudden downward trail of exhaust smoke for a hundred feet, then the tiny aeroplane did the climbing turn and flew off like a pigeon released from a basket. Subsequently the airship proceeded to Cardington and successfully dropped the second aeroplane.—Reuter's Special Service.

CABLE ITEMS.

M. Briand received on Thursday Emir Feisal, son of Ibn Saud.—Reuter.

London.—Sergeant Ward, Sir Alan Cobham's mechanic, was married in London to-day and was congratulated by Sir A. Cobham.—Reuter's Special.

London—The Brunnermond Company. Nobels Industries, British Dyestuffs, Corporation and the United Alkali Co., whose combined authorised capital is 47 1/2 millions sterling, are negotiating the formation of a new company which will co-ordinate and develop their businesses on broad imperial lines.—Reuter's Special.

SLAVERY IN INDIAN STATES.

TIME TO ANNIHILATE THE EVIL.

DEMAND FOR REFORMS.

CUTCH PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

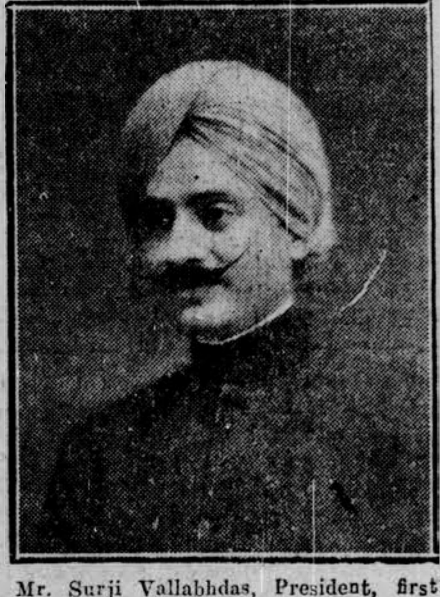
The first sessions of the Cutch Peoples' Conference was held amidst scene of great enthusiasm on Friday morning in a spacious pandal at New Chinch Bunder, Bombay. A large number of delegates many of whom had come down from Cutch and other places, besides some ladies and a number of visitors were present. Several prominent leaders of different schools of political thought in Bombay, including Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, M. A. Jinnah, Mr Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Jamnadas, Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla, Mr. B Bharucha Maulana Shaukatali, Mr. S. A. Brelvi were also present. Prominent among the Cutchis present at the Conference were Messrs. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee, Velji L. Nappoo, Rowjee Sojpal, A. H. S. Khatri and Jivraj Nensey. Mr. Shoorjee Vallabhdas, the president elect of the Conference who arrived exactly at 11 a.m. was received amidst loud cheers at the entrance by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the secretaries and others.

After the recitation of the National Anthem Prof. Khusal T. Shah read the messages of sympathy to the Conference sent by those who could not attend. Sir D. E. Watchha in his letter wished success to the Conference. Messages were also received from Cutchis residing in Zaria, Calcutta, Karachi, Africa, etc.

RECEPTION ADDRESS.

Mr. Rahimtoolla M. Chinoy, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference then rose to welcome the delegates. According a very hearty welcome to the delegates in general and especially to those who had come down from Cutch and other places, Mr. Chinoy explained the circumstances in which the Conference was convened. He said:

All over the world to-day, popular consciousness is growing. Everywhere the people, abandoning their sleep of ages, have started the fight for their rights as a people. You must be aware that even in this India of ours, such a struggle has already commenced. This Conference also is the first step by the people of Cutch in their struggle towards a similar goal. Whatever we do in this Conference must be regarded simply as sowing the seed. Perhaps you all know that when forty odd years ago, our Indian National Congress came into existence, Government and the official classe used to look with distrust on that movement. If the Congress is said to have achieved nothing else in its life of forty years and more, this much must at least be conceded that Government have learnt to look upon its doings and sayings with respect. Gentlemen, the spirit of the day has caught hold of even our Cutchis. The fight which the people of British India have been waging for years has, you may believe me, been commenced to-day by the Cutchi people. If in the beginning anyone should feel that struggle to be weak or ineffective, or if anyone is afraid of its future, let him remember the example of the Congress, so that his misgivings may all disappear. The people of British India have shown their popular awakening in a variety of ways, and, imitating them, the people of the Indian States also commence their struggle by establishing their own institutions like the Congresss. The authorities do not take any exception to such movements where the Prince is enlightened and far-sighted, but where the Prince and his advisers perceive in such signs of popular awakening the doom of their own absolutism, the leaders of the people have to face a long and bitter struggle. My Bombay friends must of course be aware of how the Baroda Praja Mandal came to be established, and what it has achieved hitherto; but there is no objection to say for the benefit of those amongst you here present who may not be aware of this, that the Baroda Praja Mandal has clearly and fearlessly expressed its opinion on every question relating to the State's Administration, and also put forward constructive suggestions of its own. If the Almighty has graciously endowed the Maharajas with power and position, he has also entrusted them with heavy responsibilities. Several of them, however, are too deeply absorbed in the joys of life and fail to appreciate the growing aspirations of their subjects and to keep pace with the times. The administration in that case instead of improving and advancing with the times deteriorates and discontent prevails among the subjects, which consequently lead to the formation of this Conference. You are the architects of such struggles as ours. The people have nothing to fear from this because their demands are proper and just.



Mr. Surji Vallabhdas, President, first Cutch People's Conference.

AIM OF CONFERENCE.

Gentlemen, a meeting like this is the first of its kind in the history of Cutch. It is not my task to forecast the future activities of this Conference. You are the achitects of its future shape and structure. For my part, I am convinced that the final outcome resulting from the combined experience, intelligence and patriotism of the Cutchi people cannot but be the most satisfactory. We have saddled the horse for you; mount it and win the race. We have built the ship for you; take its helm and get to the intended heaven. But before we transfer the reins or the helm to you, will you permit me to tell you this much that if anybody entertains any doubt or misunderstanding regarding the aims of this Conference, that doubt and misunderstanding is wholly unfounded. This Conference has only one aim, and that is to accomplish the development of Cutch and the welfare of the Cutchis. What Cutchi will say there is anything unbecoming in this? Who would dare to suggest that there is in this the least trace of disloyalty? Believe me, my friends, the entire people can never be disloyal. This Conference is of the entire Cutchi people. Its organisers hope that with its help instead of disloyalty there would result much greater accord and affection between the ruler and the ruled. If only the bureaucracy in Cutch would realise its duties to the people, there would not be the slightest reason to fear that the loyalty with which the Cutchi people have made such heavy sacrifices in the past for the Crown and glory of the Cutch State will suffer in the least in future. You are perhaps all aware, that when the first trumpet call of the Conference was made, all sorts of discussion about its aim and intentions were started; and later on there grew up even a certain difference of opinion. An honest difference of opinion there still may be, and ought to be, for such a difference is the unfailing sign of our being alive. But I firmly believe that you will have no difficulty in bringing such a difference, even if it exists, to a satisfactory close. The reason is obvious. If the Cutchi people are anywhere particularly known for any quality, it is their commercial prudence. Perhaps we may not have the learning like that of the other Indian peoples. But the Cutchi is a born merchant; and is there ever a shortage of shrewd common sense in merchants? So long as we possess this common sense, and have the liberalism to appreciate another's point of view, those who think that this Conference will come to grief because of the alleged difference of opinion will be sadly mistaken. I have deliberately said nothing to you regarding the means for attaining the aim of the Conference, nor do I intend to. For to determine those means is your business. But let me avail myself of this opportunity so far as to tell you that if His Highness the Maharao of Cutch and his advisers will not realise the changing generation, and will not respect its new atmosphere and the people's new aspirations, they will surely be completed to do so. It must never be forgotten that we are living under the British Flag; and that it is the commonest principle of the British constitution that there can be no slavery under the Union Jack. The British Government has set at liberty the slaves even in Africa and America. Will the Government tolerate the perpetual slavery of the entire peoples living in the Indian States? Of course, not. Even in the British territory, reforms do not come as fast as some of the more advaced among us desire; but still we cannot deny that reforms do take place from time to time, even though slowly. Cutch, however, does not know even the name of such constitutional reforms.

THE REASON OF IT?

The British Government is responsible for the welfare and contentment of the entire people of India. And hence I am convinced that if the ruler of Cutch and his advisers do not recognise the just demands of the people, such an institution of the people will be obliged to see that its reasonable demands are compulsorily recognised with the help of the sovereign power in India. I am known as a Cutchi, and my fore-fathers were born in Cutch, but now we have no connection with it. And just as we have severed all intercourse with Cutch, so I believe, must have thousands of our countrymen. What is the reason of this? The reason simply is that in Cutch they do not recongise anything like the self-respect of the individual nor care for the rights of the people. But if the Cutch State authorities recognise and admit the rights of the people, I for one am ready to believe that the large section of the Cutchi population which now lives habitually outside Cutch will have its local sentiment once again revived, and will gladly make its contribution towards the development of Cutch. Speaking for myself, I would certainly offer this assurance that if the rights of the people are recognised in Cutch, we shall most certainly give with

(Continued on page 10)

INDIA AND LEAGUE.

DELEGATION'S WORK AT ASSEMBLY SESSION.

SHAIKH ABDUL QUADIR'S IMPRESSIONS.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Quadir, who was appointed a delegate by the Government of India to the League of Nations of September arrived in Bombay by the P. and O. steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" on Friday morning. In a press interview, he described his experiences of the last session of the League of Nations. The session of the Assembly of the League commenced on the 6th and lasted till the 25th of September. Resolutions by various Committees on important questions affecting the Empire, were considered. The Indian delegation which consisted of six members took an active part in the work of the Committees.

INDIAN DELEGATION'S WORK.

Explaining the work of the Indian Delegation, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Abdul Quadir said: The Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and myself were on the Committees of "International Intellectual Co-operation" and "Technical Organisation." Sir C. P. Ramaswamy took special interest in the question relating to the Budget of the League, and it was at his instance that a resolution was passed by the Committee of Technical Organisation that due regard should be had to economy and that the League should aim at fixing the maximum of the annual total expenditure which should not be exceeded. This resolution was eventually placed before the Assembly and adopted. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy also laid stress on the international importance of the Singapore Bureau of Health and it was resolved that provision would be made in the League's Budget for the maintenance of the Bureau. The result of this resolution would be that India or Japan would not be asked to make a special contribution towards the expenses of the Bureau on the ground of geographical proximity.

QUESTIONS OF OPIUM TRAFFIC AND SLAVERY.

Sir Basant Kumar Malik acted on the Committee which dealt with the question of opium traffic, while H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala took interest in the question of Child Welfare. Sir William Vincent, the leader of the Indian Delegation, was on the committee dealing with the question of slavery and tried to make its clear to the delegates of other nations the position of India in relation to that question. Sir William also explained to the Assembly that British India was as keen as any other States for the supression of any form of labour boardering on slavery, but if there were some out-of-the-way corners of India in Indian States, where there were any special customs regarding the forms of labour which could be regarded objectionable, that must not count against India and any efforts towards reform could but proceed slowly on the lines calculated not to interfere with the rights of those states.

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ALLAHABAD, October, 21.

A distressing railway accident occurred a few miles from Allahabad on the G. I. P. Railway staton near Manikpur resulting in the instantaneous death of private A. Swallwell of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. The deceased was leaning through the open door of a compartment and his head struck against the signal stand post while the train was moving at great speed. The deceased was buried here.—Associated Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The members of the Agricultural Commission spent over two hours on Friday morning visiting the various Courts in the Agricultural Show. They were accompanied by Dr. Mann and other organisers who explained the many points of interest.—A. P.

Pandit M. M. Malaviya visited Jhansi in connection with his election campaign. Local Swarajists received him at the station and he was presented with an address of welcome by the Municipal Board which is presided over by a Swarajist Chairman and which has a Swarajist majority. Pandit Malaviya addressed a public meeting and spoke on what he described as the fallacies of the Swarajists.—A. P.

BRISK ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from previous page.)

Tirhut Division. Both are being opposed by non-Congressmen—A. P.

"SWARAJ A STERN REALITY."

CONGRESS ABOVE SECTIONAL INTERESTS.

BENARES, Oct. 22.

A crowded meeting was held in the Town Hall grounds here last night with Dr. Amarnath Banerji in the chair. Mr. Satyamurti of Madras in a long speech criticised the programme of the Independent Congress Party and said that, the fight for Swaraj was not rhetoric, but a tragic fact, not a mere election dream but a stern reality. It was not a fight between persons but principles. Civil disobedience was the only weapon to bring the Government to their knees. He characterised the internment of Subash Bose and others as a grim tragedy, and said that Lord Birkenhead's recent speech was highly insulting to the Indian people. Mr. Satyamurti severely criticised Lala Lajpatrai who he said was a consenting party at Cawnpore to the policy of the walk out and refusing to accept office and he asked whether the acceptance of office was greater than the honour of the National Congress. He refuted the charge that the Congress had betrayed the Hindu interest and said that in the modern administration of a country there could be no such separate thing as Hindu interest or Muslim taxation or Hindu administration of justice. The will of the electorate was the highest tribunal and to that they were going to appeal. Swami Satyadeo also spoke on Hindu Sangathan and the Congress programme.—A. P.

PUT FORTH DETERMINED FIGHT.

SUPPORT CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting was held at the Hararwalla Buildings, De Lisle Road, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding.

Messrs. Mehta and F. J. Jinwalla were the speakers of the night. Mr. Jinwalla addressing the audience recounted the various activities he was engaged in before he asked their support to be returned to the Legislative Council to carry on his fight with more vigour. He also criticised the cropping of the parties, which, he said, would fade away after the elections. And, then the Congress alone would be again the sole exponent of the rights of the Indian nation. He also criticised the policy of working the reforms for what they were worth and the acceptance of Ministership under the present circumstances.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also appealed for supporting the Congress candidates only, as they stood for the only programme, namely, that of winning Swaraj for the country by putting fourth a determined fight against the bureaucracy. He said that out of the 225 crores that the Government of India and the Provincial Government got as revenue only a falthy 25 crores were spent for the good of the country and its people.

A fuller report of the proceedings will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

ELECTION ACTIVITIES IN KURLA.

(From a Correspondent.)

For the Northern Mahomedan Constituency there are 7 candidates. About a month ago a meeting was held in the Kurla Cinema Hall under the Presidentship of Mr. M. J. Bhathena when most of the Councillors inclusive of Mr. Fitwalla and other Mahomedans were present. The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi who is one of the candidates was given an ovation and assurance for votes in the next election. The meeting was a successful one.

After that another meeting was held a few days back in the Hall of Mr. Lal Mahomed Sheikh Dawood where the cause of Mr. Noormahomed another candidate was backed up by an enthusiastic address by Mr. Abdul Rahiman Fitwalla who supported Mr. Noormahomed and announced that no votes should be given to the Hon'ble Mr. Dehlavi who has entirely failed in his public duties.

ELECTED CANDIDATES TO BOMBAY COUNCIL.

A Bombay "Government Gazette" notification dated 19th instant says:

"In accordance with sub-rules (2) and tifications in the Legal Department, No. Rules and with reference to Government No (9) of rule 14 of the Bombay Electoral 614-P., dated the 6th September, 1926, and No. 812-P., dated the 30th September, 1926, the following list of names of candidates elected to be members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by the constituencies mentioned against their names is published for general information:—(1) Khan Saheb Sher Muhammad Khan Karam Khan Bijarani, Muhammadan Rural, Rural Sind Frontier District.

2) Mr. Alan Duguid, Commerce and Industry, Karachi, Chamber of Commerce.

(3) Mr. Frederick William Petch, Bombay Trades Association.

(4) Mr. Albert Clifford Owen, Presidency European.

BELGAUM NOTES.

DR. DESHMUKH'S APPEAL TO VOTERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, October 18.

Dr. Deshmukh of Bombay who is contesting the University seat against Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. Baptista arrived here from Bijapur yesterday. He was honoured with "pansupari" in the afternoon by the Congress Committee on which occasion a number of his voters had been invited to meet him. He explained to them how he did not go round last time thinking that graduate voters required no canvassing. He was however pressed by his friends to move about and now discovered wisdom in their advice in so far as he could remove the misunderstanding created by others against his seriousness in the matter. In the evening Dr. Deshmukh and Messrs. Phatarphekar and Belvi, Congress Party candidates addressed a crowded public meeting presided over by Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande. Dr. Deshmukh set forth how ten years ago it was Lokmanya Tilak who established in the very town of Belgaum the supremacy of the Congress as the premier body public of India through which Indians have to wrest Swarajya from the present rulers.

After dealing with several points regarding the present policy of the Congress and its wisdom, he said that though he would fight for his own views within hte Congress while shaping the decisions of that body he would never forget he was a common soldier of the Congress while carrying out its decisions, and would fight as best as he could. He said that personally he was against the acceptance of ministerships and in favour of strong opposition to Government whenever possible.

REFORMS VS. COMMUNALISM.

Sjt. Vamanrao Phatarphekar who followed Dr. Deshmukh said that the Reforms had brought in the mischievous evil of communalism, that it was the Congress alone that stood above communalism and could, therefore, put up a real fight against the all powerful bureaucracy of the day.

Sjt. Belvi next explained how the Swarajya Party had to change its policy of all-round opposition owing to its being in a minority, and how it had to curtail its demands in order to secure the Independents and Liberals to join them in effective opposition to Government. The Congress Party had no faith in working the Reforms and wanted its own members to occupy the seats in the Legislative bodies lest the Independents, Liberals and Loyalists might get in and help the Government in deceiving the outside world that the Reforms were a reality and the British ruled India with the consent of the people's representatives

A NEW PLEA.

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande urged the support to the Congress Party, on another ground altogether. He said all the parties inside and outside the Congress were out for getting Swarajya. The Bureaucracy was the common enemy. If this enemy, engaged himself in crushing one sections of Indians' army it was their duty to save that section.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION MEETINGS.

AT VILE PARLE, 9 P.M.

Under the joint auspices of the Responsive Co-operation Party and Tilak Seva Sangh a public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. to-day (Saturday) when Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Baptista, Dr. Savarkar, Dr. Velkar, Rajah Bahdur Govindlal and Mr. Govindrao Pradhan of Thana, will speak on forthcoming elections, at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle.

AT DADAR, 9 P. M.

Under the auspices of G. Ward D. C. C. a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, in connection with the coming Council election, when Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, R. T. Desai, B. G. Horniman, K. F. Nariman, F. J. Jinwalla, and Dr. Deshmukh and others will speak. Mrs. Naidu will preside.

AT GIRGAUM, 6 P.M.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Indian National Party will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road today (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. M. R. Jayakar, will preside and Mr. M. A. Jinnah will address the meeting on the subject of "My Sins of Omission and Commission."

TO-MORROW'S ELECTION MEETINGS.

AT KALBADEVI, 9 P. M.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Responsive Co-operation Party will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Shri Nar Narayan Temple at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, when Messrs. Govindlalji Shivlal Motilal, Hanuman Prasadji Potdar, Ram Narayanji Rathi, Pandits Manishanker Shastri and Anand Priya and Drs. Kalyander J. Desai and N. D. Savarkar and Sheth Shivadas Chapse will speak on the coming elections. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

AT GIRGAUM, 6 P.M.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Branch of the Swarajya Party, there will be a public meeting at the Congress House compound, Girgaum, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Satyamurthi and others will speak on the ensuing Council elections. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

CAIRO-KARACHI AIR ROUTE

FIRST ARRIVAL IN APRIL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The London correspondent of the "Statesman" cables, Colonel Burghall addressing the Central Asian Society gave further details regarding the Cairo-Karachi air route which the Imperial Airways are opening between Cairo and Basra fortnightly in January. The service will be extended to Karachi in April, the first arrvial there from Cairo being on April 9 and the first departure from Karachi on April 14.

Discussing the possibility of a further extension from Karachi to Delhi the Colonel said that civil aviation at present unfortunately could not be carried on, on its traffic receipt alone and subsidy provided by the British Government did not permit of any further extension into India but it a regular and reliable service provided as far as Karachi it was hoped that the Government would desire to have the line extended to the capital of the Indian Empire.

HURRICANE HAVOC IN HAVANA.

SHOCKING MORTALITY LIST.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Havana:—58 persons have been killed and 2,100 injured, of whom 400 have been injured seriously as the result of a hurricane. In Havana District 325 buildings have collapsed.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL TO LORD CURZON.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

LONDON, Oct. 21.

A letter to the press signed by Mr. Baldwin, Earl Balfour, Lord Birkenhead, the Archibishop of Canterbury, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald the Earl of Oxford, Lord Ronaldshay and others again makes an appeal for funds to erect a statue of the late Lord Curzon in London and to place the memorial plaque in the Westminster Abbey.—Reuter.

NAVAL SEAPLANE IN TROUBLE.

NO TRACE OF ITS OCCUPANTS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Malta.—The naval seaplane with Lt. Henry Carslake, Lt. J. E. Anderson, Flying officer Hugh and Lay naval telegraphist Gibbs which was participating in the exercises off Malta in conjunction with the third cruiser squadron, sent a wireless message to the flagship that she was forced to land owing to engine trouble. Assistance was immediately sent, but only fragments of the machine were discovered and there was no trace of the occupants.—Reuter.

PERMANENT TARIFF COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Paris:—The Committee of international Chamber of Commerce in their recommendations mentioned yesterday, suggest the creation under the auspices of the League of Nations a permanent commission on tariffs and trade matters.

Recommendations will be submitted to the International Economic Conference of the League of Nations.—Reuter's Special.

WORK OF EMPIRE MARKETTING BOARD

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Members of the Imperial Conference in cutting wind assembled on the terrace of 11 Downing Street for official photograph. This morning's session was devoted to speeches by Mr. Amery and Mr. Cunliffelister. The former set forth the work and policy of the Empire Marketing Board. Mr. Lister referred to the increase in the volume of the inter-Imperial trade and prospects of further increase, owing to growing appreciation of the Imperial viewpoint. He declared that during first six months of 1926, one-third of the British imports came from the Empire and nearly half of the exports went thither. He emphasised the necessity of the standardisation of the manufacture and hoped that the Empire policy regarding film propaganda would be reached at the present conference.—Reuter.

SLAVERY IN INDIAN STATES.

(Continued from page 9.)

both hands our contribution in the development of the land of our birth

THE CUTCH BUREAUCRACY.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it remains for me now to take note of only one thing more. If anyone sees any impropriety in holding this first conference of the Cutchi people in Bombay instead of in Cutch, the explanation is perfectly simple. The political atmosphere in Cutch is not, as yet, such as to foster the beginnings of an institution which is to plead fearlessly and persistently for the rights of the people in Cutch. The bureaucracy of Cutch seems still to be living in the Tenth Century; and I am particularly sorry to add that the Prince who for the first fifty years of his life had afforded an excellent example of an irreproachable private life has been gradually going down in the last ten years. Surely the Officers and associates of His Highness must be held responsible for this phenomenon. Rumour is now-a-days rich with the tales of the Zulum and hardship caused to the people by some members of the personal entourage of His Highness and the Officers of the State. Under these circumstances, how can the people living in Cutch and terrorised by the Cutch Officers and authorities start such an independent and fearless body in Cutch. Bombay City and particularly this Mandvi Division of it, may not unreasonably be styled a colony of Cutchis. In the population of Bombay, the Cutchis form no insignificant proportion. According to the last census, those who habitually residing in Bombay still take a pride in giving their place of origin as Cutch, numbered nearly a lakh. In this are not included those who though originally came from Cutch, put themselves down as pure Bombayites owing to the want of any living connection with Cutch. The real Cutchi element in the population of Bombay would, according to my estimation, be close upon 2 lakhs if not more; so that if the total population in Cutch itself is 4½ lakhs, Bombay alone has half that figure of the Cutchis. The greater portion of this population has close and continual relations with Cutch. And these people, living in the freer atmosphere of Bombay and still having close and continual relations with Cutch, are likely to have a correct and vivid idea of the hardships in the lot of the people in Cutch, which the Cutchis in Cutch itself cannot have. The reason is that while the Cutchi people living in Bombay are perfectly aware of what the rights and the self-respect of the people are, the atmosphere in Cutch is such that the very existence of the people is ignored there. The Bombay Cutchis cannot put up with that, and so they are prepared to fight and put right such a situation. Hence, also, it appears to me perfectly reasonable that the beginning of this Cutch people's Conference should be made in Bombay. Moreover, just as the population in Bombay consists in a large measure of Cutchis, so the wealth and prosperity of Bombay is due in no small proportion to the Cutchis. The Cutchis are not unknown in the commerce and industry of Bombay. I do not mention this fact about the Cutchi's share in the wealth and prosperity of Bombay as a matter of local arrogance; but simply because, in consequence of it the fitness of Bombay to hold this conference becomes all the more unchallenged.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee then proposed Mr. Shoorjee Vallabhdas, the President-elect whom he declared as the fittest man for presiding over the Conference, to th chair. He eulogised the services rendered by Mr. Shoorjee to the Arya Samaj and the Society unostentatiously, and described the various qualities of his head and heart. Messrs. Veljee Lakhamsi Nappoo, A. H. S. Khatri and others supported the motion which was unanimously adopted.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Shoorjee who then took the Presidential chair, amidst loud cheers, thanked the delegates for their having selected him to preside over the deliberations of the Conference, and delivered his address. In the course of his speech, the President said.—"The business before this Conference is to discuss the questions of education, art, commerce, facilities in loading and unloading cargo on ports in Cutch, betterment of roads, agriculture and water, reservoirs, revenue system, currency and exchange, freedom of speech and the press, sanitation and other questions relating to the welfare of Cutchis in Cutch and abroad. There are in all 700 Native States and the position of Cutch is very "honourable" in the group. Cutchis have been trading all over India and abroad for centuries past, and by art and commercial abilities they have been well-known everywhere.

Education in Cutch is at a discount, and it is high time, the State authorities took active steps for advancing primary and secondary education in the State. It was a sorry spectacle to see several private schools being closed for want of State support.

The next question equally important is that of art. There are many first rate artists in Cutch who are not being encouraged in their profession. The exise duty of 30 per cent. on all imported articles impedes the progress of art in Cutch and unless that abnormal duty is removed progress in any direction in commerce is practically impossible. The question of exchange of rupees to "coris" is even more confusing. By the present rate of exchange in Cutch, the people there have grown poorer day by day in spite of the help they received from prosperous and enterprising Cutchi merchants to British India and abroad. It is therefore necessary that the Cutch State authorities should take the advice of some financial and economic expert and change the present rate of exchange in the interests of the people".

LACK OF SHIPPING FACILITIES

The President then referred to the difficulties that a passenger to Cutch by sea had to undergo at different parts, and made a special reference to the Vota Tragedy. He said that the State authorities should take a lesson from such tragedies and improve their ports so as to afford all facilities to passengers and merchants for consigning cargo. He also advocated the extension of Railway lines in Cutch.

Reference was next made to the defective administration of Revenue and Judicial Departments and the Maharao was urged to make the Government of Cutch more responsible to the people on the lines of Panchayats and a Central Panch. In the end, the President asked the enthusiastic Cutchi workers to be very moderate and truthful in their demands and stick to the principle of sefl-government on Panchayat lines. In asking for such a concession they were not agitating against the Maharao of Cutch; but they were only putting the claims of the people, the State authorities. The foundation of their success was, the President concluded, character in private and public life and self-reliance.

The Conference then elected the Subjects Committee, and adjourned till Saturday afternoon.

DEALINGS WITH NABHA

"PARTAP'S STATEMENT REFUTED.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S REJOINDER

DELHI, October 21.

Lala Lajpat Rai in his statement to the Associated Press says that the article in respect of his dealings with the Maharajah of Nabha appearing in "Partap" of 20th October is full of false, malicious and defamatory statement and that it is a part of the propaganda which "Partap" has been carrying on against him for a long time. The Lala states that he never had any conversation with the Maharajah of Nabha nor did he ever see him. All that passed between him and the Maharajah is in black and white and he is quite prepared on any occasion to put all the documents in his possession in the court.—A. P.

LAST SITTING OF PUNJAB COUNCIL.

IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED.

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

The last session of the Punjab Legislative Council opened to-day, Chaudhri Shahabuddin presiding. The agenda was a heavy one, but it was disposed of in a comparatively short time as most of the items were noncontentious. The President announced that Their Excellencies the Governor of the Punjab and the Viceroy had given their assent to the following bills:—

(1) The Punjab Court Fees (second amendment) Act.

(2) The Punjab Land Preservation (chos) Amendment Act.

(3) The Prisons (Punjab) Amendment Act.

(4) The Good Conduct (Prisoners' Probational Release) Act.

(5) The Punjab Borstal Act.

At question time Sardar Gurbakash Singh, elicited the information, that up to March 31st 1926 the Government has spent Rs. 3,79,037 on the Akali Leaders' trial.

Chaudhri Chhotu Ram informed Lala Mohanlal, that there were 183 high schools maintained by religious bodies in the Punjab. Of these 54 belonged to the Aryasamajists, 39 to Sikhs, 36 to Muslims, 31 to Sanatanists and 18 to Missionary societies.

The Council then passed the Punjab Registration of Medical Practitioners Bill, the Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill and the Punjab Small Towns (Amendment) Bill without discussion. A number of Government demands for supplementary and additional grants were then carried without division.

Before the close of the proceedings, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Minister of Agriculture, explained the policy of his department and its future programme. The immediate problem was to establish direct relations between all departmental activities and the actual needs of the present proprietors.—A. P.

GOVERNOR TO ADDRESS ON MONDAY

LAHORE, October 21.

The Punjab Legislative Council reassembled to-day and disposed of nine non-official resolutions. Chaudhri Shahabuddin, President, at the outset announced that the Governor will address the Council on Monday, the 25th October. At question-time Lala Mohanlal was informed that the question of giving fixed pay to public Prosecutors was lately re-examined and it was decided to retain the present system.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Basil and Lady Blackett returned to Maymyo from Namtu on Thursday evening and left for Bhamo on Friday morning.—A. P.

PARTIES AND POLITICS

ETERNAL PRINCIPLES AT WORK

VICEROY'S ADVICE TO PUNJAB LEGISLATORS

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

His Excellency the Viceroy addressed the members of the Punjab Legislative Council on the 21st October 1926:—

Mr. President and Members of the Punjab Legislative Council,

I must thank you all in the first place for your kindness in inviting me here to-night. I accepted your invitation with alacrity, as I was most anxious to make a closer acquaintance with you, than I have hitherto had the chance of doing, and there is no better way of making friends than over a good dinner. I am also most grateful to you, Mr. President, for proposing my health in such cordial terms, and to you all gentlemen, for the warm welcome you have given me. In my speech at the Darbar three days ago, I spoke of the harmonious working of the Reforms in this province, and I attributed it largely to the wisdom and commonsense of the members of the Legislative Council greatly assisted, I have no doubt, by the friendly advice on which you can always count at the hands of Sir Malcolm Hailey. In this more intimate atmosphere, I wish to repeat how pleased I have been to observe the sense of responsibility which the representatives of the Punjab have shown. This is greatly to your credit, for you have not been brought up as most of us Englishmen have been brought up from youth as members of a definite political party with long tradition of party allegiance behind us. Some of us, I mention no names, no doubt transfer our favours from one party to another as advancing years bring wisdom or the reverse. But at any rate, you may say we are born and bred on the party system. So, you will not, I hope, think that I am taking an unfair advantage of my position as your guest to-night if say a word or two about party politics.

PARTY SYSTEM ANALYSED.

There is much to be said for and against the party system. But when everything has been said that can be said against it, it remains the only means of marshalling the forces, pooling the energies of a country and getting things done. It is happily or unhappily true that very few individuals ever find themselves in complete agreement, and therefore any party involves each man giving up a little of his own aims and desires and receiving in return the support and collaboration of his fellow-members. Our political parties in England are more or less cut and dried. I have searched for a suitable epithet for the present state of parties in India, but am not sure that I have yet found the right word. Meteoric, perhaps. In the short time that I have been in India, I have watched parties appear like a meteor from the wide heavens. No one knows exactly how the constituent parts were fused together into this dazzling vision. It flashes through the political sky and as we watch, it splits again into scattering particles. But all this will change. It has been said that party division, whether on the whole operating for good or evil, are things inseparable from a free Government. In the distribution of parties, each party has its distinct function to perform. The primary duty of the party charged with administration is to pass legislation and conduct business. The primary duty of an opposition is to be stern critics of all legislations and all business.

LIMIT OF OPPOSITION.

The superficial observer is tempted to say that this system, in which one set of intelligent men devote all their powers to obstructing what another set of men not less intelligent seek to do, must spell a gross waste of time and waste of effort. But this criticism, I believe to be superficial. Not a single party possesses a monopoly of wisdom, and it is through debate and criticism that minority parties are able to ensure for their point of view its due weight and influence. In a nation where party Government is well understood, parties will realise that they will forfeit popular sympathy, if they pursue their differences to the point where these prejudice the national interest, and they will accordingly be prepared, when grave matters affecting the life of the nation are in issue to suspend the party wrangles and present a united front to the common danger. These and other party traditions will grow in India, as they have in all countries with a Parliamentary system. It is worth while, therefore, considering some of the general principles which very closely affect the life of any party worthy of the name.—

ESSENCE OF POLITICS.

Let us begin by asking what politics really are. I suggest that they are in essence nothing but the science of dealing with human beings. It is natural therefore, that there should be a close relation between sound principles in politics and the dominant instincts of the human mind. I give you three instincts which seem to me to be fundamental to human thought and action, the instinct of comradeship, the instinct of independence and the instinct of reverence. May I tell you what these three instincts seem to me to imply? Take comradeship. There have been discussions through the ages by political philosophers of the relation between the individual and the State, but I think that the deeper our analysis goes, the more clearly we see that each is so bound up with the other that they are inseparable even in thought. I sometimes think of the social man as the centre of a widening series of concentric circles, man the centre surrounded by the ties of family, outside his family village or his town, that again encircles by his province, then his country, then the Empire and surrounding all is the wider circle of mankind, a league of all nations and when you have built up this picture, described these circles, you find you have a homogenous organism in which each circle plays its indispensable part. Remove one circle and there is a gap somewhere which weakens the whole. If an individual seeks to disregard the loyalty he owes to the wider circles, his personality becomes cramped, distorted and a travesty of what it was designed to be. If a nation as for example Prussia before the War, seeks to elevate the single loyalty of nationalism to a plane that denies the just rights of individuals or of other nations, it mistakes its path and ends by becoming either an encumbrance or a danger to the world. A far different thing is the true comradeship of the body politic that can weld together all interests, classes and creeds, Let me echo your hope, Mr. President, that it can unite the Hindu and the Muhammadan and that it extends this conception through nations to a wise and sane appreciation of the international relations.

BURKE'S DICTUM.

Then what of independence? In our private lives, it gives us self-respect, thrift, pride in the upbringing of our families freedom of thought in politics. It is the basis of true nationalism, the conviction that our fellow-countrymen have something of value to give to the world and the desire to enable them to give it. You may be sure that I have, as you have said, Mr. President a whole-hearted sympathy with such aspirations. Independence is not the contradiction of discipline. You in public life, as the representatives of the constituencies, are bound to serve the interest of those you represent, but you can and should still maintain your independence of thought. You may remember what a great English politician has said. It is the duty of the representative to sacrifice his repose, his pleasure, his satisfactions to those of his constituents and above all ever and in all cases to prefer their interests to his own but his unbiassed opinion, his matured judgment, his enlightened conscience he ought not to sacrifice to any man or to any set of men living. They are a trust from Providence for which he is answerable. Your representative owes you not his industry only, but his judgment and he betrays instead of serving you if he sacrifices it to your opinion.

A fine creed which I think might well be printed on the back of any polling paper.

ARCHITECTS OF POSTERITY.

Lastly what of reverence? All men, some perhaps half consciously accept some unseen power working in human life greater than man himself. We all acknowledge though we may not always observe the distinction between right and wrong. There is no one who does not respect justice or a noble character. How does this instinct apply to politics? We feel reverence for the State, for civil authority, for old institutions. We certainly reverence great men and reverence for tradition is a great safeguard in politics. It reminds us that the history of a nation is an organic whole, that the present is the offspring of the past, and that what we ourselves are, we owe to the efforts, the achievements and the failures of those who went before us. For myself as you have so gracefully remarked, Mr. President, I have the tradition of my grandfather behind me, and it gives me peculiar pleasure and interest to think that I am adding a stone here and there to the structure he helped to build. It is by such recollections as these, that we are reminded that as we are the heirs of the preceding generations, we are the architects of posterity, and a salutary check is placed upon those who would destroy in the mere hope of being able to rebuild something from the debris. These principles I think belong to the eternal order of things and no Government, no party and no community can prosper which ignores them. From everything that I have seen and heard of the Punjab, I believe that these principles are powerful in the moulding of your thought. It is in the light of those principles that the Punjab Legislative Council has rendered such valuable assistance to Government and has played such a large part in the progress of the last few years. As common citizens of the Punjab, you have a keen sense of the reality of comradeship. Pride in the Punjab is the natural parent of virile independence, and with this honourable independence you have learnt to reconcile respect for persons, institutions and things that by tradition and authority are entitled to receive honour at your hands. Am I right in this? I venture to say that you have discovered the real secret of social life and progress and I cannot doubt that so long as you conduct your public affairs in this spirit you will bring great benefit to the province which it is your privilege to serve.—A. P.

THE TRIPLE WRONG.

SIR P. THAKURDAS ON SIR BASIL'S "BRIGANDAGE"

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said.

The latest raid the Government of India have made on the volume of currency in circulation is a striking proof, if any further was needed, of the fact that the Exchange is being artificially kept high during the last four or five years and that the ratio of one shilling and six pence to the rupee does not represent an adjustment of wages and prices, so as to be a stable and natural rate for the future.

The Finance Member has perpetrated a triple wrong to this country: (1) He has contracted currency to the extent of five crores, (2) he has not replaced created securities by genuine securities, as recommended by the Currency Commission, and (3) he has sacrificed Indian revenue resources for bolstering up an unnatural rate of Exchange, which, but for this last act of brigandage, would have gone down and down and overturned the one shilling and six pence apple-cart of Sir Basil Blackett.

The issue of the one shilling and four pence is not a dead issue, as the Finance Member fondly imagines. It is a very live one as he will find out to his cost during the next few years. If the Indian members of the next Legislative Assembly understand their duty by the country, they will teach the Finance Member a much needed lesson of not presuming too much on their patience.—Fress Press.

"TILAK-BRIDGE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—The famous Dadar over-bridge the whole big road west-east from this bridge to Naigaon are named after "Lokamanya Tilak" by a Corporation resolution, and people on this side are already used to refer to it as "Tilak bridge" and "Tilak Road". But in spite of this the B. B. & C. I. Railway have just recently painted the bridge from outside and named it as "Dadar bridge" which has caused a little stir among the people for a few days past. Many people asked me as to how this happened. Presuming that the B. B. & C. I. Railway has done it inadvertently, I have addressed a letter to the Agent of the Railway and to the Municipal Commissioner drawing their attention to the above mistake, and hope the mistake will be set right very soon.—Yours, etc.

P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.

Dadar, October 20.

AN URGENT NEED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—Recently I came across a paper "Tanatkar" published at Villa Parla in which a very useful suggestion is made in connection with boards on trains that run on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line. The paper says, and rightly says, that the boards which are exhibited at present are good for nothing and the paper has given a very beautiful and fitting similarity to these boards that can be seen and read by the passengers with great difficulty. I hope the Railway Authorities and the Advisory Committee will take note of this suggestion and will bring it in force immediately.—Yours, etc.

A PASSENGER.

PATHE CINEMA.

Do you believe in fate? Can you imagine yourself in a predicament that you thought meant certain tragedy for you, but which turned out to be the greatest happening in your life? Such a situation you will find in "Cornered" opening to-night at the Royal Opera House.

It is a carefully worked out plot dealing with a double characterization. Twin sisters have become separated in childhood. Both girls grow up in different worlds, one in wealth and the other in poverty. Fate takes a hand to effect a meeting of the girls and a most unusual complication arises. The heiress is held for a thief, and the real thief is taken for the heiress; the story seems to have reached a hopeless tangle. However, fate does not leave these people long in the dark, for with another revelation the girls learn of their true identity, and the story is brought to a happy conclusion. Warner Bros. have chosen a brilliant cast, which includes John Roche, Rockcliffe Fellowes, Raymond Hatton and Cissy Fitzgerald. They have made no mistake in choosing their star for this double role. Marie Prevost, as the twins, deserves a large share of the honours.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES

A SURPLUS OF OVER 14 LAKHS

RECORD OF A "MEMORABLE YEAR."

The annual Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1925-26 is issued showing in detail the working of the different Departments of the Bombay Municipality, At the outset the financial question is dealt with, which show that the year's income showed an increase of Rs. 3,16,238 over that of the previous year, and the expenditure a decrease of Rs. 9,09,400. The net result of the transactions for the year disclosed a surplus of Rs. 14,43,723, the revenue being Rs. 3,05,31,359 and the expenditure Rs. 2,90,87, 636. The net surplus in 1924-25 was Rs 1,58,025. The incidence of taxation per head increased from Rs. 21-12-0 to Rs. 21-14-4 for the year on the basis of the estimated annual increase of 19,646 in the population of the city over the census figure of 1921. The expenditure on capital works during the year amounted to Rs. 1,67,17,577. During the same period Rs. 90 lakhs were taken up by the Corporation from Government out of the loan of two crores sanctioned to be raised in 1924-25 and out of the loan of Rs. 150 lakhs (1925-26). The loan liabilities of the Corporation at the close of the year including the advance of Rs. 31 lakhs received from Government for Mahim development schemes stood at Rs. 18,16,65,717. The total sinking fund investments made up to 31st March, 1926. totalled Rs. 2,61,31,256.

The rates of taxation were the same as in the precednig year, viz., general tax 11 1/2 per cent. water tax 3 3/4 per cent., and halalkore tax 3 per cent. The total demand for the year was as follows: General tax, Rs. 131.41 lakhs (Rs. 4.16 lakhs more than the previous year); water tax Rs. 64.59 lakhs (an increase of Rs. 8.68 lakhs over the previous year), and halalkore tax Rs 31,78 lakhs (an increase of Rs. 81,000) The outstandings of all the taxes at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 15,72,036. The total number of properties registered in the assessment book at the end of the year was as follows: Buildings, 35,826; salt pans, 79; and lands including tanks, wells, etc., 10,233. The rateable value of properties increased from Rs. 11.44 lakhs to Rs. 11,84 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 40 lakhs against Rs. 6 lakhs in 1924-25. The total amount collected during the year on account of the tax on vehicles and animals was Rs. 6,58,940 against Rs. 6,46,098 in the preceding year. The gross collection from refundable town duties amounted to Rs. 31,52,824 against Rs. 33,43,123 in 1924, and the refunds allowed in respect of goods exported during the year were Rs. 15,75,383 against Rs. 16,24,009 the previous year. The net revenue therefore, was Rs. 15,7 7,441 against Rs 17,19,114 showing a decrease of Rs. 1,41,673. The revenue derived from the non-refundable duty on cotton was Rs. 34,82,333, the Municipal share being Rs. 14,92,428 against Rs. 13,09,496 in 1924-25. The total revenue from town duties during the year was Rs. 30,69,913 against Rs. 30,28,580 in the preceding year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

As regards public works, the prices of building materials and labour were more favourable than in the previous year. The construction of a market at Chowpatty and of a market and primary school on the reclaimed site of the Gilder Tank are in progress. The western approach to Curry Road overbridge has been joined to the southern approach to DeLisle Road overbridge. DeLisle Road and Dadar overbridges have been completed and opened to traffic and the work of wiening Victoria Road is finished. In the Church Gate Street scheme the 20ft. road between Bruce Road and Tamarind Lane has been widened. The works at Dalal Street and Apollo Street have been completed. The widening of 1st Marine Street is held up for want of funds. Properties in 29 new cases in the Hornby Road-Ballard Pier scheme have been acquired at a cost of Rs. 25,12,295. Twenty-two sound buildings have been demolished, exclusive of the military properties already pulled down. The number of applications received for the erection of new buildings and for alteration to existing buildings was 2,938 against 3,277 in 1924-25. The revised house numbering in D ward was completed during the year. The plans for E ward have been approved and the work has commenced.

WATER-WORKS

The year 1925-26 was a memorable one inasmuch as the city was faced with the prospect of a serious water famine which was only averted by the timely completion of the first secton of the new Tansa mains from Tansa lake to Ghatkoper. The completion of this work has resulted in a marked increase in the water supply to the city; the hours at which water is supplied have been extended and the pressure has improved. The total quantity of water received during the year from all sources amounted to 20,781 million gallons on an average of 67 million gallons per day against 18,305 and 50 million gallons in 1924-25. The average daily supply per head for all purposes was 43.51 gallons against 39.18 gallons during the preceding year. The total sanctioned cost of the Tansa completion works amounts to Rs. [illegible],08,514. The total amount spent since the commencement of the works amounts to Rs. 4,74,19,235. Before the end of the next financial year, the Tansa completion works will be handed over to the Water Department for maintenance.

The report then proceeds with the details of General Stores, Fire Brgade, Public Gardens, Public health, licenses, markets, and the Memorial Hospital and the G. S. Medical College.

Rai Bahadur A. C. Banerjee has been appointed a co-opted member of the Royal Agricultural Commission during their sitting in Calcutta.—A. P.

THE PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

Quite as popular, and spectacular but more educative and infinitely more profitable to all concerned—the organizers, exhibitors and the public alike—than the Defunct British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, is the Presidency Agricultural Show now formally declared open at Poona. Nothing could be dearer to the heart of the true Indian than that the poor cultivator, the backbone of the country, should prosper. Apart from the sentiment of it, the practical good to the country must be appreciated. And it is being amply appreciated. The hundreds of thousands of the poor cultivators that pass through the turstile of the Exhibition are proof of this appreciation. As His Excellency rightly said in his speech in declaring the Show open, in an enterprise of such colossal proportions, brought to fruition with such close cooperation and unselfish labour by officials and non-officials, Englishmen and Indians, Princes professors and peasants alike, it would be invidious to apportion gratitude and praise to some and not to others. Seldom has public opinion been so unanimous on any question as on this one. Even more rarely has public opinion agreed so completely with official opinion. Even the newspapers of all shades of political faith and rival interests gave their unqualified support to the idea and steadily backed up the project throughout the year of its stupendous development. What other question in the life of the country to-day can be placed by the side of this question of improved Agriculture for the benefit of India's millions?

The most important factors in Indian Agriculture from the point of view of the poor cultivator are the scientific improvement of Live-Stock; the co-operative acquisition and profitable use of various improved machines and field-implements; the use of the latest, machines for profitable irrigation; the use of artificial manures, and insecticides to fight the numerous deadly diseases of plant-life, the development of secondary occupations or what may be called subsidiary industries for the profitable use of the cultivator's enforced leisure. All these needs of the simple cultivator have been studied in this Exhibition. The graphic and the direct method of education has been used throughout each section or "court" of the Show. Every thing is reduced to its simplest terms. In the Water-Court there are huge pumpping and irrigation machines in actual operation with a demonstrator explaining all the processes, and its advantages. In the Special Irrigation section may be seen, models on a large scale showing the various processes used in the conservation and distribution of water. In the Live-Stock Court you see magnificent breed of cattle standing in model-byres and details of foods, milk yields, and general management are given. But it will not do to enumerate things. They must be seen and when the spectator has been half round the exhibition and finds his head throbbing with knowledge gained by seeing numerous practical demonstrations he will feel that even more remarkable than what has been done is what can be done in the way of improved agriculture in a country of such rich resources and possibilities as India.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

SPECIAL SESSION AT LUCKNOW

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee has sent the following message to the press.

The dates of Central Khilafat Committee meeting and Motamar Conference fixed to be held at Lucknow on 30th, 31st October and 1st November have been changed to 2nd, 3rd and 4th November owing to the United Provinces Political Conference holding its annual sessions at Kashipur on 30th and 31st October and 1st November and the Secretary, Reception Committee, has requested us to change dates to enable Muslim members to attend. The Nadva tul-Ulema Conference starts, in Cawnpore on the 5th, 6th and 7th November. With our revised dates members could easily join the Nadva meeting also. The Central Khilafat Committee will not only discuss the Hedjaz Deputation's Report, but will also draw up a scheme for mass adult education among Muslims throughout India. Bombay has started six night schools and soon hopes to raise the number to twenty. Professor Rauf-Pasha, an English and Arabic scholar deputed by the Central Khilafat Committee has reached Burma and has started five night schools in Rangoon and is extending work in the interior. I hope all Members of the Central Khilafat Committee will come prepared to start work in their own provinces.

SIR H. E. STOKES DEAD.

LONDON, October 21.

Death has occurred of Sir Henry Edward Stokes.—Reuter's Special Service

Sir Henry Edward Stokes. K.C.S.I., entered Madras Civil Service in 1863, and was Secretary to Government till 1883. He was afterwards created a member of Council of Governor of Madras, which position he occupied till 1898

A TRIAL LIFE READING FREE TO READERS OF THIS PAPER

The well-known Astrologer, Prof. Roxroy, has once more decided to favour the people of this country with Free Test Readings of their lives.

Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well-known in this country that he hardly needs an introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no matter at what distance they may be, is described as simply marvellous.

Even Astrologers of various nationalities and reputation all over the world, acknowledge him to be their master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of and how you can be successful, and mentions the favourable and unfavourable periods in your life. His descriptions as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you.

Mr. Paul Stahmann, an experienced astrologer of Ober Niewsadern, Germany, says:—

"The horoscope which Professor ROXROY worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an astrologer myself, I carefully examined his planetary calculations and indications and proved that his work in every detail is perfect, and that he is up-to-date in his science."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, mention the name of this paper and get a trial reading free. Money not necessary. Simply send your full name and address (written by yourself) the date, month, year and place of your birth and state whether you are Mr., Mrs., or Miss.

If you wish you may enclose 8 annas to pay postage and clerical work. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept., 1001P, Emmastraat, 42, The Hague, Holland. Postage to Holland 3 annas.

AN EASY WAY TO STOP DYSPEPSIA

The easiest, quickest, and surest way to stop dyspepsia is to remove the cause of the trouble. Practically all forms of dyspepsia and stomach trouble are due to, or accompanied by, an abnormal condition known as acidity, which causes fermentation and the formation of gas. Correct this condition and all pain and distress almost instantly disappear. For this purpose the best thing known is to take a little of that harmless antacid, 'Bisurated' Magnesia. This instantly neutralises the acid, stops the fermentation and formation of gas, and permits painless normal digestion. Get a package of 'Bisurated' Magnesia (powder or tablets) from your chemist to-day and take after eating or whenever pain is felt, and you'll be astonished at the results—pain, distress, discomfort, and fullness all gone as if by magic. Nothing else relieves as quickly and surely. Try it to-day.

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S. Biswas, Berhampore:—Your medicine has again enabled me to enjoy connubial happiness.

B. Mittra Nadia:—Very effective. It is a gift to impotents.

H. Sarbadhikary, Gorakhpur:—Simply astonished at the marvellous effects.

T. Gopalam, Madras:—Regained my virility by your renowned Medicine alone.

Price—Ordinary Rs. 5, with musk, Gold and Makaradhwaja Rs. 10.

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

MONEY.—There has been no development of interest in the money market during the week, the past reported easiness still prevailing. The recent statement of the Imperial Bank shows a further expansion in the trade demand of about Rs. 175 lacs. Call money rates remained at 1|2 per cent. with but little demand and fixed deposit rates were almost unchanged; two months 2 per cent. six months 3 1|2 per cent and twelve months from 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 15th October, 1926, shows a further decline of Rs. 735.41 lacs in the Cash balance now standing at Rs. 40,49,04,000 as against Rs. 24.54 crores at this time last year. Government securities were down by Rs. 3.67 lacs. Cash credits were up by Rs. 33.96 lacs, while Loans and Inland Bills discounted have each declined by Rs. 2.87 lacs. Government deposits as well as other deposits were down, the former by Rs. 564-90 lacs to Rs. 10.32 crores and the latter by Rs. 143.80 lacs to Rs. 81.18 crores. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 43.75, a decrease of 4.29 per cent. under last week. The Bank rate continues unchanged at 4 per cent.

The market for Government securities has been quiet but steady, with fair business transacted. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper remained unchanged at Rs. 77|8 as also 1945|55 Loan at Rs. 108|9. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 loans, kept steady at Rs. 103|2 and Rs. 104|10. 5 1|2 per cent Bonds 1928 were quoted at Rs. 107|2. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1927 and 1930, changed hands at Rs. 102|1 and 107|2, 1931 at Rs. 108|2 and 1932 at Rs. 109|2. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development loan slightly improved to Rs. 114|-. The New 4 per cent. Loan 1960|70 kept steady at Rs. 88|12.

The Currency returns as of 15th October, 1926, show a decline of Rs. 484.74 lacs in the number of notes in circulation now standing at Rs. 191.67 crores. Silver coins have slightly increased by Rs. 13.81 lacs to Rs. 94.88 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 7.87 crores respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 65.25, and increase of 1.68 per cent. over last week.

Based on the recommendations of the Currency Commission's report to reduce the Government of India securities in the Paper Currency Reserve as soon as possible to Rs. 50 crores in order to bring the composition of the reserve into sounder position and to facilitate the introduction of an improved currency standard, the Government of India have issued a communique announcing the reduction of such securities by Rs. 5 crores. This action is warranted by the extraordinary monetary conditions prevailing as a result of continued delay in crop movements. It is a step in the right direction to reduce created securities in the Paper Currency Reserve, particularly at a time when Government balances are considerably larger than they were at this time last year, and the measure has met with approval in the banking and commercial communities.

Among the important subjects dealt with by the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member of the Government of India, in his address before the Burma Chamber of Commerce during his recent visit, where the currency question and the proposed reserve bank. Regarding the former he ascribed the present weakening tendency in exchange to well-planned bear speculation in Bombay. He stated that the Government of India have ample resources to maintain the ratio at 1s. 6d. He regarded the question as practically a dead issue and regretted that discussion of the subject should have obscured other important questions arising out of the Currency Commission's report.

Dealing with the Reserve Bank, he said the proposal is likely to be adopted by Government. As the Currency control was divided between the Secretary of State and the Government of India and as the credit system was left to the Presidency Banks (now Imperial Bank), there was no unifying control and no unification of resources. He further remarked that the creation of a new bank will in no way jeopardize the profits and the prosperity of the Imperial Bank as a commercial institution.

It is regrettable that both the speech of the Finance Member in Rangoon and Government's action in reducing securities in the Paper Currency Reserve referred to above have been made the target of an attack by the proponents of a 1s. 4d. ratio. The exchange controversy has been unnecessarily brought into numerous more or less irrelevant other issues that are now under discussion and many of the criticisms hurled at Government appear to be unjust. As we have often mentioned, there is nothing magical about the 1s. 4d. ratio that would warrant its being regarded as a panacea of all evils.

EXCHANGE:—Following the weakness mentioned in our last report, the exchange market steadied due to a fair showing of export bills and continued selling orders from other markets in India. In addition, the demand for funds to finance crops has been better and only a moderate bullion import inquiry existed. Increase in ocean freight rates, due primarily to the situation created by the coal strike in England, has had, a somewhat deterrent effect on exports, thereby reducing the number of bills which would ordinarily appear on the market at this time. The following are the forward rates:—1s. 5-7|8d, November 1s. 5-7|8 to 29|32d. December 1s. 5-15|16d. January|February 1s. 6-1|32d. March 1s. 6d. April 1s. 5-31|32d. and May|June 1s. 5-15|16d.

The dollar sterling exchange declined from £ 4.85-5|16 to £ 4.84-7|8 due to the usual seasonal exports from the United States. Both the French and Belgian francs improved during the week to 161.40 and 170, respectively, but the latter declined again to 173. The Italian lira experienced a substantial improvement closing at 111.

The figures of India's overseas Trade for the month of September, 1926, show that the total imports of private merchandise amount to Rs. 1894 lacs and exports including re-exports to Rs. 2344 lacs. The net import of treasure amounts to Rs. 189 lacs and the total visible balance of trade in favour of India is Rs. 276 lacs. The balance of remittances of funds adverse to India was Rs. 4 lacs.

GOLD:—As a result of steady sterling exchange gold prices declined to Rs. 21-6-9 during the middle of the week, with business restricted to small transactions. There was, however, a reaction with the price closing at Rs. 21-7-0 per tola. The offtake continues unaffected at about 15,000 tolas a day and the stocks on hand are estimated at about 6 lacs tolas. The price of gold in London remained steady at about 84s. 11 1|2d. throughout the week. The rate for sovereigns declined from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 13-7-6, but closed at Rs. 13-7-9 for both ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-6-9 for ready, 22nd October adn 20th November settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £10,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £50,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 51,03,199 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £30,000.

SILVER:—The silver market experienced another week of sharp fluctuations as a result of which prices have now reached much lower levels, Tuesday, 19th October, witnessing a rate of Rs. 55-8 for 100 tolas for ready and Rs. 53-8 for 2nd settlement. This sharp drop was due to desince the middle of the week the market where prices fell off to 2s. 3 1|2d.—the lowest figure touched for many years. China and the Continent were active sellers in London, while a modicum of support was given the market by purchases for India, chiefly on the part of bull operators. Towards the close selling raids slackened noticeably and the future trend depends on the attitude of China, and the magnitude of Continental sales.

Snice the middle of the week the market changed for the better, the China rate improving to 2s. 5-1|8d. but closing at 2s. 4 3|4d. and the local rate to Rs. 56-10 for near and Rs. 55-9 for forward. By these manipulations the bull factions succeeded in establishing the double options on a basis of Rs. 57-8 and in widening the premium between near and forward to Rs. 2 per 100 tolas, but at the close the spread contracted to about Re. 1.

It is reported that the bull overbought position in the market for the end of October settlement is about 5,000 bars. In spite of the expected substantial imports of silver from London and other markets, it is anticapated a "squeeze" may be accomplished for the end of this month's settlement, although it is not believed that it will be more than moderately successful. The daily average offtake amounts to about 200 bars and the stock on hand is estimated at about 2700 bars. The price of silver in London declined from 25-1|8d. to 24-1|8d. for ready and from 25d. to 23-7|8d. for forward. At the close the rates reacted to 24-7|8d. and 24-5|8d. and 24-5|8d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58-8 and Rs. 55-8 for ready Rs. 58-6 and Rs. 55-7 for 25th October settlement and Rs. 57-1 and Rs. 53-8 for 24th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £170,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £627,000. The total imports during the week amcunted to 2789 bars and Rs. 316,175 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £231,000.

SHARES:—The Stock Exchange was open throughout the week under report. Prices have generally been weaker. Cotton mill shares were adversely affected by continued decline in cotton rates. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 880-873|12-883|12; Century Rs. 365-367|8-366|4 372|8, Central India Rs. 538|12-536|4-537|8; Crescent Rs. 177|8-172|8-177|8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 881|4-873|12-885; Madhowji Rs. 117|8-113|12-116|4; New Great Rs. 305-301|4-308|12; Pearls Rs. 512|8-508|12-521|4; and Swadeshi Rs. 491|4xd-487|7xd.-491|4xd.

Prices in the miscellaneous section were quiet but steady. Tata Iron Ordys. declined from Rs. 58|12 to Rs. 56|12, but improved and closed at Rs. 58. Defds. dropped from Rs. 227|8 to Rs. 210, but closed at Rs. 217|8 to Andhra Valleys receded from Rs. 790 to Rs. 745, while Tata Hydros improved from 1112|8 to Rs. 1122|8, but closed at Rs. 1120. Alcocks and Bombay Trams were steady at Rs. 231|4 and Rs. 131|4 respectively. Cement shares also kept steady during the week, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 21, Katni Ordys at Rs. 108|12 with Defds. at Rs. 305. Railway shares declined slightly during the week. Ahmd. Prantij receded from Rs. 935xd. to Rs. 932|8xd. Cen. Province Railway from Rs. 116 to Rs. 113 and Tapti Valleys from Rs. 725 to Rs. 710, while Sialkot and Amritsar Patti show a small advance, the former from Rs. 102xd. to Rs. 106xd. and the latter from Rs. 146|4xd. to Rs. 147|8xd.

Bank shares suffered a slight set-back during the week. Imperial Bank shares declined from Rs. 1,450 to Rs. 1,432|8 and Contributories from Rs. 365 to Rs. 362|8. Bank of India shares fell by Rs. 2 to Rs. 74, and those of the Central Bank were steady at Rs. 28|8 3|4.

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Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	1	57	0	0
Brass English	1¼	57	0	0
Brass, English	1½	57	4	0
Brass English	1¾	57	4	0
Brass English	2	57	8	0
Brass, German	¾	57	8	0
Brass German	2	56	12	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	60	8	0
Copper, German	1	61	8	0
Copper German	1¼	61	8	0
Panchteka joint		32	0	0
Copper, English Bars		54	0	0
Brass Bars		40	8	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead Rangooni		25	8	0
Lead, country		23	8	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55	12	0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1¼, 1¾ to 2		55	12	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62	0	0

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Ready:—21/7/9.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 5.30 p.m. 21/7/9

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/7/9, highest 21/8/0, at 5-30 p.m. 21/8/0.

Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/7/3, highest 21/7/6. at 5.30 p.m. 21/7/6

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/1/6.

Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0/2/6

Tone:—Market quiet.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

Owing to approaching Divali Holidays the demand for ready Sugar is brisk and with steadier advices from all quarters prices both for ready and forward positions have been advanced by 3d per cwt. all round. There is absolutely no direct business doing and with the close of the Hindoo year Dealers do not care to go into any fresh contract for the present and the bulk of business is very small. A very small quantity of white Javas changed hands amongst dealers for September Shipt at 16s|8d to 17s. October|December at 16s.|8d. to 16s.|10d. and January|March 16s.|10d. 17s.|1d. all Free Bombay Harbour terms.

Karachi and Calcutta reported a quiet but steady market with very little business doing. Java reported a quiet market during the early part of the week and improved later on reports of strong market in America and reported cyclone in Cuba. London and America were reported firm with fair business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 16|11 equal 16s.|11d. F. B. Harbour steoks 50,000 Bags.

T. M. O. September 16s.|10d. F. B. Harbour stocks 50,000 Bags.

T. M. O. December equal 16s.|11d. F. B. Harrbour stocks 50,000 Bags.

T. M. O. January March equal 17s.|2d. F. B. Harbour stocks 50,000 Bags.

B. R. B. October March equal 16s.|9d. F. B. Harbour stocks 50,000 Bags.

B. R. B. January March equal 16s.|11d.

Beet November December equal 16s.|5d. F. B. Harbour stocks 50,000 Bags.

HEAVY SLUMP IN COTTON.

300,000 AMERICAN BALES COMING TO BOMBAY

BOMBAY, October 22.

The havoc has been as decisive in cotton, due to world factors, aided by an unnatural exchange.

Sir Purushottamdas lucidly explained in a special interview with the "Chronicle" representative, the Bombay cotton firms have ordered 1 1|2 lakh bales of American cotton, at rates, ranging from R280 to 340 per khandy, when reaching in Bombay harbour. They would have to pay R30 to 40 extra, had the Exchange been at 16d., instead of at an unnatural rate of 18d., as fixed by the Currency Commission, and accepted with an indecent haste by the Indian Government, who call themselves "ma-bap" of the ryots. Comparatively our ryots could have demanded better rates. This invaluable relief would have heartened the ryots, in these dark days of heavy slump in cotton.

The Bombay firms and mills have ordered about 3,00,000 bales of American cotton; they have indulged in a scale-down buying, which—in a falling market—would put them into heavy losses, when compared to the present low price of 12.55 cents. for New York spot cotton.

They have brought loss on themselves; nay, not only that, but a heavy loss to the country, for this cotton would be a very heavy drag on the Indian cotton market.

The market for F. G. Broach declined to R247 this afternoon, owing to a rush of selling orders.

To-day's Liverpool cable to Patel Bros. states:

"Hedge selling. Fossicks estimate 16,817,000 bales. Light frost has occurred part of the belt."

There is the frost danger still!

SHARES STEADY: SILVER WEAK.

BOMBAY, October 22.

Securities and Shares were 'steady' and Exchange 'firm,' most of the week.

Silver has been weak and gold lower, the latter due to rising exchange, almost the whole week.

Stock of gold is 6,00,000 tolas and off-take 1,50,000 tolas this week.

Silver stock is estimated at 1,400 bars, out of which 1,200 bars have come from China. This is a new feature. Offtake of Silver was 1,500 bars this week.

London being better by 3|4d., but China Exchange lower by 1|2d., there was a rush of selling orders, and the prices weakened to R56|8 and 54|12, in the afternoon.

R5 1|2 CRORES WITHDRAWN FROM BANK.

The Government have withdrawn about R5 1|2 crores from the Imperial Bank of India. As lucidly explained by Sir Purushottamdas Thakordas, in his second interview, published by "The Chronicle" yesterday, the cancellation of Rupee Securities in the Currency Department to the extent of R5 crores, virtually meant an actual payment in cash to that extent, for writing off Treasury Bills of that amount.

Money has been withdrawn by the Government, to this immense extent, when the busy season fast approaches; why? Is it not to prop up exchange?

From 1s. 5 25|32d. last week, the Exchange has been forced up to 1s. 5 7|8d. by such artificial means by the financial mandarins of Simla, who innocently complain of "speculation" on the "Bear" side. Are the Government of India any parties on the "bull" side? If not, why this unnatural rigging of Exchange?

MONEY MARKET REVIEW.

RS. 5 1/2 CRORES WITHDRAWN FROM BANK.

RS. 5 CRORES LOSS IN FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER.

HAVOC OF HIGHER EXCHANGE.

(From our correspondent.)

BOMBAY, October 22.

Government has withdrawn R5 1|2 crores from the Imperial Bank. Is the money meant as payment to the Currency Department, for cancellation of R5 crores worth of Treasury Bonds? Our Correspondent also throws a flood of light on the so-called "improved demand for funds to finance crops."

The Bori Bunder organ of semi-official views prints, under double-column headlines, the startling news of: "Improved demand for funds to Finance Crops."

It wonders at the improved demand", as if that was ushering a period of financial strength to the country. The fact is, that the trade demand was almost "nil"—owing to the havoc played by the higher exchange with regard to the export of our produce, and the reduced buying power of our masses.

RS. 5 CRORES LOSS IN FOREIGN TRADE

Bombay has been a heavy sufferer in her foreign trade, which is due to the lower values in foreign markets, as well as a heavy loss due to higher exchange.

Foreign Trade figures of Bombay, for September last, unmistakably point to this fact. We have lost our export-import trade to the extent of R5 crores, in a single month.

Still, our financial experts and other Anglo-Indian writers indulge in high-sounding titles of: "Improved demand for funds to finance crops", when there is a very 'fair' demand, which in normal years is regarded as "poor." Demand is said to be better or "improved," because as explained before the demand last month was almost nil.

What wonder is there, that the demand all along should be "poor" till the very end of October?

Have our financial authorities, who rule India from the cool heights of Simla, or our arm-chair experts on "Finance," ever taken trouble to think, what havoc they have played to our down-trodden masses, by their policy of propping up of Exchange by artificial means?

Take for instance, our Jute Crop. By the grace of Providence, the jute crop turned out to be abnormally heavy. Who is going to pay to the ryots a fair amount for their produce? By the greed of the Anglo-Indian jute lords of Calcutta, the jute cultivation was encouraged, displacing the staple food crops of 80 millions of our countrymen in Bengal Behar and Orissa, with a sordid purpose of getting cheaper "jute," to feed the mills in Calcutta and Dundee. Sister Nivedita, of the Ramakrishna Mission, cried hoarse over this suicidal policy, which was harmful to the ryots, and making them more vulnerable to attacks of 'Famine,' specially in East Bengal districts. But, the mad venture of indiscriminate jute cultivation 'ad hoc' continued unabated, until to-day we see the abnormal spectacle of a very heavy "jute" crop in the fields, but no money forthcoming to our poor and half-starving ryots, who are without means to buy corn and clothes, because they are loath to part with their crops at ruinously low rates.

Demand from Europe has been mostly 'poor,' excepting in the last week, which shows a little improvement in values.

Had the Exchange rate been a natural one of 16d., the ryots would have got 12 1|2 per cent. better rates from the exporting firms, and the 12 1|2 improvement in prices would have gladdened the hearts of our poor ryots, who are crushed by a heavy taxation, coupled with low values of their produce.

The export trade of Bombay was poorer by nearly R3 1|2 crores in last September, as compared with September 1925.

Would our Currency Pundits of Simla explain, why it was so?

No doubt, it was due to lower prices, the world over. But, the Indian ryot is further handicapped by having to accept 12 1|2 per cent. lower value for his produce, on account of the unfair exchange of 18d. to the rupee.

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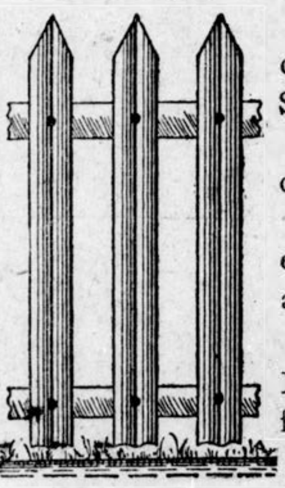

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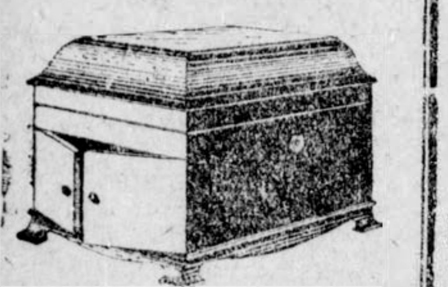

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PROTECTION TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY

◆

SIR P. THAKURDAS'S SUGGESTIONS.

In his written statement to the Indian Tariff Board, Sir P. Thakurdas said:

Bombay being a sea-port, is exposed to the full blast of world-competition, and so the depression in the cotton textile industry is being felt in the most acute form in Bombay. But it extends further to interior markets, including Ahmedabad. While all mills in the same centre do not suffer from depression to exactly the same extent, it must be made clear that the effects of general trade depression are felt by all the mills. While a mill which has slender resources may not be able to withstand world-competition, but may go to the wall, a mill with powerful resources or strong reserves at its back may be able to stand the strain, but not without sacrificing its reserves or its resources. In the first case the adverse effects are patent to all, but in the latter case the harmful results of a period of depression may not be so easily obvious.

Among the factors special to India, the operation of world factors, is accentuated by factors special to India, and aggravated by factors special to Bombay. In the former category I would cite the unsatisfactory management of Indian currency, and in the latter, the high local taxation which is now being felt as oppressive.

In so far as the depression is due to world factors it is extremely difficult to say how long these world factors will continue to operate, to the detriment of the Indian industry. It is, however, not impossible that the world factors will continue to depress this industry for at least the next four to five years

The depression while primarily due to the mismanagement of the Indian currency may be said to be a temporary factor, but its injurious effects may be of a more lasting nature and extend so far ahead as we may care to look at present. The policy of drastic deflation resorted to by the Government of India has been directly responsible for crippling the credit resources of many an industrial concern. The forcing up of Indian exchange to 1s. 6d. has given a handicap to the industry of 12½ per cent. And this handicap is likely to continue so long as full adjustment of prices, wages, transport, etc., has not taken place to the higher rate. No one can say how long it would take for an adjustment to take place. Assuming that it would take some ten years for such an adjustment it is not improbable that the harm done to the Indian industry would last for a further decade. For all practical purposes therefore the handicap, due to the special Indian factors, to the Indian industry may continue for this generation.

The same may be said of the Bombay factors (e.g., local taxation), some of which have been rendered necessary by the costly and risky schemes into which the Presidency has embarked. The Meston Settlement also by depriving Bombay of its growing and natural sources of revenue has rendered necessary increased local taxation. It does not seem likely that Bombay will get any relief from these sources for another five years

Few mills can subsist on their own resources for ever, even on a margin which keeps them hovering between life and death.

A further fall in the price of raw cotton would confer no benefit on the industry if it were accompanied by an equal fall in the price of yarn and piece-goods. As a rule a fall in the price of cotton is always accompanied by a corresponding drop in the price of manufactured goods, and this is likely to continue so long as the manufacturing costs in this country and competing countries are not altered relatively.

Again a further decline in the price of raw cotton would mean a substantial decrease in the purchasing power of the ryot, a decrease which would nearly remove any advantage which might be conferred on the Indian industry by a fall in the price of raw cotton.

Lack of confidence in the present level of prices is due in no small measure to the continued depression in the markets accentuated by the deflationist policy of the Government. It is therefore more the effect than the cause of the depression.

There has been a large fall in the purchasing power of the ryot. The world market offers a lower price for his produce, but the rupee price realised by the grower is curtailed by a further 12½ per cent. by the raising and persistence in maintaining the higher level of Indian exchange. These factors, according to my information, made agriculture barely remunerative last season and the reduction of his consumption of cloth by the Indiain ryot need not be surprising.

ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRY.

Referring to organisation of industry he said:—

The textile industry in Cawnpore and Madras is in the hands of Europeans. I am not aware of their having taken part even in the agitation against such an obviously unjust impost as the Excise Duty on cloth, although they share in full the benefit due to the abolition of the duty. It is not right at the moment, therefore, to expect an all-India organization to function.

The activities of an organization confined to Bombay or Ahmedabad have their obvious limitations. For example, they cannot decide on short time, like the Jute mills of Calcutta, as cotton is not a monopoly of this country. Nor is it possible to expect them to resort to standardisation or specialization of particular types of cloth by particular groups of mills, as the mills are not so equipped. Nor is it possible to expect the mills to buy their requirements of machinery, etc., jointly through their Association, as the agents of several mills are themselves commission agents who import their requirements from Europe and America direct.

The only direction in which an Association of millowners can be of more practical help is in keeping a better watch on production and distribution both in India and abroad of their competitors. For example, they could send representatives to Japan, and study conditions there first hand, or to East Africa and study the growing market there. They could also keep a better watch on their competitors' activities in this country. The millowners should have been able to answer your questions 30-52.

While, therefore, there are directions in which the organisation of the millowners can be improved, it cannot be maintained that a deficiency of organisation is a material cause of the present depresson.

It has already been shown to the Tariff Board by previous witnesses that the heights to which the rupee-sterling exchange soared after the war, led to an abnormal import of piece-goods into India. These accumulating stocks have ever since acted as a drug on the market, and continued to act as a depressing factor to the Indian industry.

If now the rupee is stabilised at 1s. 6d. it would mean continued depression in the textile industry, as the 1s. 6d. rate can hardly be maintained without curtaling the currency and therefore credit resources of the industry. The artificial screwing up of the exchange acts during the period of non-adjustment with double pressure against the industry, inasmuch as it confers an advantage of 12 1/2 per cent. on the foreign competitor, and at the same time reduces the purchasing power of the producer to the same extent. Even countries like the United States of America, England, Holland, Switzerland and Spain have not sought or even dreamt of forcing its unit of currency to a higher level, in terms of gold, to that which obtained before the war.

When they speak of fluctuations of exchange, economists refer to the evil effects of a rise or fall, as only temporary. They say that the raising of the rupee would hurt Indian industry only during the period of adjustment. But the question of supreme practical importance to my mind is the length of the period of adjustment. It is not improbable that during the so-called period of adjustment, the Indian industry would lose its channels of trade, both at home and abroad, and give up its position of advantage to competing countries, who would during the period of stress and strain for the Indian industry, entrench themselves firmly on the ground lost by the Indian industry, so much so that the Indian industry would find it practically impossible to dislodge its competitors from their position, even after the adjustment of Indian conditions to the new rate of exchange had taken place. It is in view of these considerations that I emphatically assert that the effect of raising the Indian exchange to 1s. 6d. would be practically permanent—would last at least so long as we might reasonably look forward to-day.

In countries like England where the credit organisation is more perfect, and like Japan where the Government is extremely keen to develop their export trade in manufactured goods, it is but natural that better facilities in the matter of credit are enjoyed by the exporting houses.

The importing houses for piecegoods into India are also especially well-looked after by the exchange banks, and so can be said to be enjoying special credit facilities.

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

In regard to the Suggestions as to remedial measures he said.—

If the Tariff Board decides that the textiles industry means protection, it can be given directly. Exemption of machinery and mill-stores from certain duties would hardly afford any appreciable protection, but surely cause complications in other directions which might not be worth while.

The Town Duty should be abolished as early as feasible. The principle on which the Town Duty was imposed is absolutely indefensible and must be unequivocally condemned in the interests of the cotton grower and the City of Bombay, as is now being perceived even by the local Government. The question of abolition of the duty is one of Provincial Finance, and I wonder whether the Tariff Board wish to go into it.

Primarily the benefit of its abolition would accrue to the cotton grower. The mill industry may also gain by the abolition of the Town Duty. Already handling charges in Bombay are so high, that a part of the trade is being directed to competing ports like Karachi and Tuticorin. If the Town Duty were abolished more cotton would find its way to Bombay, and so afford the mills a wider range of selection.

A general reduction in freight would no doubt help the industry.

I am against discrimination in the matter of railway freights as it is bound to lead to enormous complications.

Where the steamship line is a monopoly of one party company, and where that company is supported by the Government mail contract, it is the duty of the Government to negotiate with such a company and obtain the best possible facilities and concessions for Indian industries.

Wherever there is a reasonable outlet for Indian goods, the Government should appoint Trade Commissioners to assist Indian trade and industries. These Trade Commissioners can be attached to the British Embassy at small additional expense and should be Indians.

No doubt the imposition of a protective duty would result in a temporary increase in the price of yarn and cloth. Owing to the fact that one kind of cloth can be substituted for another the rise of price would affect all yarn and cloth. I believe that the rise in price would be temporary, because ultimately the internal competition of the Indian mills, and increasing efficiency resulting therefrom, would lower costs of production and selling prices. To a certain extent this rise of price would increase the cost of buying of the middle and lower classes but the increase in the cost of living would not be large enough to cause material hardship to the consumers.

No country can impose protection on imports without entailing some sacrifice on the part of the consumer. But the immediate and temporary sacrifice is willingly made in order to support a national industry even in a country like the United States of America, because the advantages of an indigenous industry are manifold and far-reaching. If, therefore, it is proved that the Indian industry needs protection to compete against countries which have peculiar advantages like a depreciated exchange or sweated labour—then protection should be granted, even if it entails some sacrific on the part of the consumer. It must also not be overlooked that no man is out and out a consumer or a producer, and what a man may have to sacrifice in his respect of a consumer, he may regain in his role as a producer. It is common knowledge that the prosperity accruing to an industry like the mill industry would be diffused far and wide.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS

I strongly object to an export duty on cotton as such a duty would entirely come out of the pocket of the Indian cotton grower, and so reduce his income, and ultimately affect the area under cotton. It would also reduce the price of the entire cotton crop in India, while it would not affect the price of Indian cotton in overseas markets, as this price would be regulated by the price of the American cotton.

Banking facilities available to the industry will automatically increase as soon as the industry is placed on a sounder footing by a policy of protection or any other means.

Increased facilities would also follow automatically if Government were to give up their policy of rigging up the exchange by a policy of deflation.

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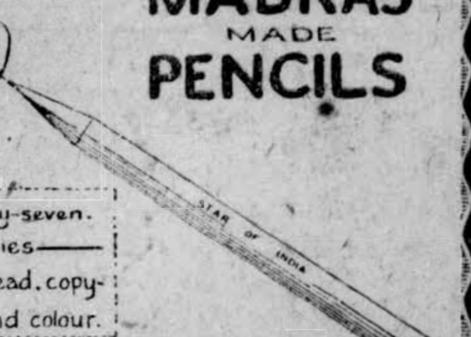

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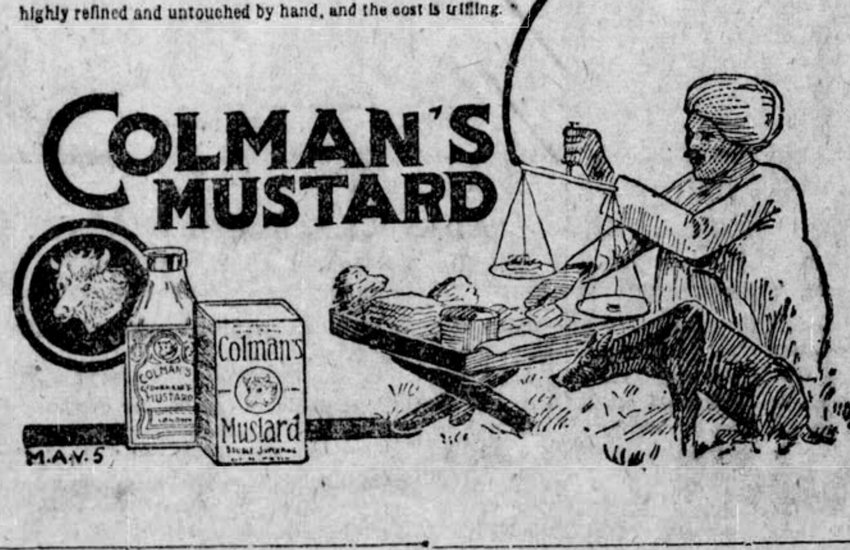

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QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire is laid down as under—

RESEARCH:—(a) Have you suggestions to advance for the better organisation, administration and financing of (i) All research affecting the welfare of the agriculturist, including research into the scientific value of the indigenous theory and traditional methods of agriculture, (ii) Veterinary research?

(b) If in cases known to you progress is not being made because of the want of skilled workers, or field or laboratory facilities for study or by reason of any other handicaps, please give particulars. (Suggestions of a general kind should be made under (a); answer under this heading should relate to specific subjects. The purpose is to secure a list of the problems met with by scientific investigators in the course of their work which are being held over because of lack of resources or deficient organisation.)

(c) Can you suggest any particular subject for research not at present being investigated to which attention might usefully be turned?

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION:—With reference to any form of agricultural education of which you may have experience, please state your views on the following:—

(i) Is the supply of teachers and institutions sufficient? (ii) Is there an urgent need for extension of teaching facilities in any district or districts known to you personally? (iii) Should teachers in rural areas be drawn from the agricultural classes? (iv) Are the attendances at existing institutions as numerous as you would expect in present circumstances; if not, state reasons. Can you suggest measures likely to stimulate the demand for instruction? (v) What are the main incentives which induce lads to study agriculture? (vi) Are pupils mainly drawn from the agricultural classes? (vii) Are there any modifications in existing courses of study which appear to be called for; if so, what are they? (viii) What are your views upon (a) nature study; (b) school plots; (c) school farms? (ix) What are the careers of the majority of students who have studied agriculture? (x) How can agriculture be made attractive to middle class youths? (xi) Are there recent movements for improving the technical knowledge of students who have studied agriculture? (xii) How can adult education in rural tracts be popularised? (xiii) In suggesting any scheme for better educational facilities in rural areas, please give your views for (a) its administration and (b) its finance.

DEMONSTRATION AND PROPAGANDA:—(a) What are the measures which in your view have been successful in influencing and improving the practice of cultivators? (b) Can you make suggestions for increasing the effectiveness of field demonstrations? (c) Can you suggest methods whereby cultivators may be induced to adopt expert advice? (d) If you are aware of any striking instances of the success or the failure of demonstration and propaganda work, please give particulars and indicate the reasons for success or for failure.

ADMINISTRATION.—(a) Do you wish to suggest means towards the better co-ordination of the activities of the Governments in India or to indicate directions in which the Government of India may usefully supplement the activities of the local Governments?

(b) Is it your opinion that the expert scientific knowledge required in the development of agriculture in the different Provinces could be supplied to a greater extent than is the case at present by increasing the scientific staff of the Government of India? If so, indicate the types of work which would benefit by pooling the services of experts, and suggest how that work should be controlled.

(c) Are you satisfied from the agricultural standpoint with the services afforded by (i) The Agricultural and Veterinary Services, (ii) Railways and steamers, (iii) Roads, (iv) Meteorological Department, (v) Posts, and (vi) Telegraphs, including wireless?

If not, please indicate directions in which you think hese Services might be improved or extended.

FINANCE:—(a) What are your views as to the steps that should be taken for the better financing of agricultural operations and for the provision of short and longterm credit to cultivators?

(b) Do you wish to suggest means whereby cultivators may be induced to make fuller use of the Government system of 'taccavi?'

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS:—

(a) What in your opinion are: (i) the main causes of borrowing, (ii) the sources of credit, and (iii) the reasons preventing repayment.

(b) What measures in your opinion are necessary for lightening agriculture's burden of debt? e.g. should special measures be taken to deal with rural insolvency, to enforce the application of the Usurious Loans Act, or to facilitate the redemption of mortgages?

(c) Should measures be taken to restrict or control the credit of cultivators such as limiting the right of mortgage and sale? Should non-terminable mortgages be prohibited?

FRAGMENTATION OF HOLDINGS—

(a) Do you wish to suggest means for reducing the loss in agricultural efficiency attendant upon the excessive subdivision of holdings? (b) what are the obstacles in the way of consolidation and how can they be overcome? (c) Do you consider legislation to be necessary to deal with minors, widows with life interest, persons legally incapable alienation and dissentients, and to keep disputes out of the courts?

IRRIGATION:—(a) Name any district or districts in which you advocate the adoption of new irrigation schemes, or suggest extensions or improvements in the existing systems or methods of irrigation by (i) Perennial and non-perennial canals, (ii) Tanks and ponds, (iii) Wells.

What are the obstacles in your district or province to the extension of irrigation by each of the above mthods?

(b) Are you satisfied with the existing methods of distributing canal water to cultivators? Describe the methods that have been employed to prevent wastage of water by evaporation and by absorption in the soil. What form of outlet for distribution to cultivators at the tail end do you regard as the most equitable and economical? Have methods and devices been successful, or do you wish to suggest improvements?

(N. B. Irrigation charges are not within the terms of reference of the Commission, and should not be commented upon.)

SOILS:—(a) Have you suggestions to make—(i) for the improvement of soils, whether by drainage or other means, not dealt with under other headings in this questionnaire, (ii) for the reclamation of Alkali (Usar) or other uncultivable land, (iii) for the prevention of the erosion of the surface soil by flood water?

(b) Can you give instances of soils known to you which, within your recollection, have—(i) undergone marked improvement, (ii) suffered marked deterioration? If so, please give full particulars.

(c) What measures should Government take to encourage the reclamation of areas of cultivable land which have gone out of cultivation?

FERTILISERS:—(a) In your opinion, could greater use be profitably made of natural manures or artificial fertilisers? If so, please indicate the directions in which you think improvement possible.

(b) Can you suggest measures to prevent the fraudulent adulteration of fertilisers? (c) What methods would you employ to popularise new and improved fertilisers? (d) Mention any localities known to you in which a considerable increase in the use of manures has recently taken place. (e) Has effect of manuring with phosphates, nitrates, sulphate of ammonia, and potash manures been sufficiently investigated? If so, what is the result of such investigation? (f) What methods would you employ to discourage the practice of using cow-dung as fuel?

CROPS:—(a) Please give your views on (i) the improvement of existing crops, (ii) the introduction of new crops including fodder crops, (iii) the distribution of seeds, (iv) the prevention of damage by wild animals.

(b) Can you suggest any heavy yielding food crops in replacement of the present crops?

(c) Any successful efforts in improving crops or substituting more profitable crops which have come under your own observation should be mentioned.

CULTIVATION:—Can you suggest improvements in (i) the existing systems of tillage, or (ii) the customary rotations or mixtures of the more important crops?

CROP PROTECTION, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL:—Please give your views on—(i) The efficacy and efficiency of existing measures for protection of crops from external infection, pests and diseases.

(ii) The desirability of adopting internal measures against infection.

IMPLEMENTS:

(a) Have you any suggestion for the improvement of existing, or the introduction of new, agricultural implements and machinery?

(b) What steps do you think may usefully be taken to hasten the adoption by the cultivator of improved implements?

(c) Are there any difficulties which manufacturers have to contend with in the production of agricultural implements or their distribution for sale throughout the country? If so, can you suggest means by which these difficulties may be removed?

VETERINARY & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

(a) Should the Civil Veterinary Department be under the Director of Agriculture or should it be independent?

(b) (i) Are dispensaries under the control of Local (District) Boards? Does this system work well? (ii) is the need for expansion being adequately met? (iii) would you advocate the transfer of control to Provincial authority?

(c) (i) Do agriculturists make full use of the veterinary dispensaries? If not, can you suggest improvements to remedy this?

(Continued on next page.)

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◆

(Continued from previous page.)

(ii) Is full use made of touring dispensaries?

(d) What are the obstacles met with in dealing with contagious diseases? Do you advocate legislation dealing with notification, segregation, disposal of diseased carcases, compulsory inoculation of contacts and prohibition of the movement of animals exposed to infection? Failing legislation, can you suggest other means of improving existing conditions?

(e) Is there any difficulty in securing sufficient serum to meet the demand?

(f) What are the obstacles in the way of popularising preventive inoculation? Is any fee charged, and, if so, does this act as a deterrent?

(g) Do you consider that the provision of further facilities for research into animal sease is desirable?

If so, do you advocate that such further acilities should take the form of—(i) an extension of the Muktesar Institute, or (ii) the setting up, or extension of, Provincial Veterinary Research Institutions?

(h) Do you recommend that special investigations should be conducted by—(i) officers of the Muktesar Institute, or (ii) research officers in the provinces?

(i) Do you recommend the appointment of a Superior Veterinary Officer with the Government of India? What advantages do you expect would result from such an appointment?

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:—(a) Do you wish to make suggestions for—(i) improving the breeds of livestock, (ii) the betterment of the dairying industry, (iii) improving existing practice in animal husbandry.

(b) Comment on the following as causes of injury to cattle in your district—(i) Overstocking of common pastures, (ii) Absence of enclosed pastures, such as grass borders in tilled fields, (iii) Insufficiency of dry fodder such as the straw of cereals or the stems and leaves of pulses, (iv) Absence of green fodders in dry seasons, (v) Absence of mineral constituents in fodder and feeding stuffs.

(c) Please mention the months of the year in which fodder shortage is most marked in your district. For how many weeks does scarcity of fodder usually exist? After this period of scarcity ends how many weeks elapse before young growing cattle begin to thrive?

(d) Can you suggest any practicable methods of improving or supplementing the fodder supply that would be applicable to your district?

(e) How can landowners be induced to take a keener practical interest in these matters?

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

(a) Can you give any estimate of the number of days of work done by an average cultivator on his holding during the year? What does he do in the slack season? (b) Can you suggest means for encouraging the adoption of subsidiary industries? Can you suggest any new subsidiary industries to occupy the spare time of the family which could be established with Government aid? (c) What are the obstacles in the way of expansion of such industries as bee-keeping, poultry, rearing, fruit growing, sericulture, pisciculture, lac culture, rope making, basket making, etc? (d) Do you think that Government should do more to establish industries connected with the preparation of agricultural produce for consumption, such as oil pressing, sugar making, cotton ginning, rice hulling, utilisation of wheat straw for card-board, utilisation of cotton seed for felt, fodder, oil and fuel, utilisation of rice straw for paper, etc? (e) Could subsidiary employment be found by encouraging industrial concerns to move to rural areas? Can you suggest methods? (f) Do you recommend a more intensive study of each rural industry in its technical, commercial and financial aspects, with a view to, among other things, introduction of improved tools and appliances? (g) Can you suggest any other measures which might lead to greater rural employment? (h) Can you suggest means whereby the people could be induced to devote their spare time to improving the health conditions of their own environment?

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR:—(a) What measures, if any, should be taken to attract agricultural labour from areas in which there is a surplus to—(i) areas under cultivation in which there is a shortage of such labour, and (ii) areas in which large tracts of cultivable land remain uncultivated?

Please distinguish between suggestions designed to relieve seasonal unemployment and proposals for the permanent migration of agricultural population.

(b) If there is any shortage of agricultural labour in your province, what are the causes thereof and how could they be removed?

(c) Can you suggest measures designed to facilitate the occupation and development, by surplus agricultural labour, of areas not at present under cultivation?

FORESTS:—(a) Do you consider that forest lands as such are at present being put to their fullest use for agricultural purposes? For instance, are grazing facilities granted to the extent compatible with the proper preservation of forest areas? If not, state the changes or developments in current practice which you consider advisable. (b) Can you suggest means whereby the supply of firewood and fodder in rural areas may be increased? (c) Has deterioration of forests led to soil erosion? What remedies would you suggest for erosion and damage from floods?

(d) Can you indicate any methods by which supply of moisture in the soil the rainfall and supply of canal water can be increased and regulated by afforestation or by the increased protection of forests so as to benefit agriculture? Would the same methods be useful in preventing the destruction by erosion of agricultural land?

(e) Is there an opening for schemes of afforestation in the neighbourhood of villages?

(f) Are forests suffering deterioration from excessive grazing? Is soil erosion being thereby facilitated? Suggest remedies.

MARKETING.

(a) Do you consider existing market facilities to be satisfactory? Please specify and criticise the markets to which you refer, and make suggestion for their improvement.

(b) Are you satisfied with the existing system of marketing and distribution If not, please indicate the produce to which you refer and describe and criticise in detail the channels of marketing and distribution from the producer to the consumer in India (or exporter in the case of produce exported overseas). State the services rendered by each intermediary and whether such intermediary acts in the capacity of merchant or commission agent, and comment upon the efficiency of these services and the margins upon which such intermediaries operate. Please describe the method by which each transaction is financed, or in the case of barter, by which an exchange is effected.

(c) Do you wish to suggest steps whereby the quality, purity, grading or packing of agricultural produce may be improved, distinguishing where possible between produce destined for (i) Indian markets, (ii) Export markets. (d) Do you think that more effective steps might be taken to place at the disposal of cultivators, merchants and traders information as to market conditions, whether Indian or overseas; crop returns; complaints as to India produce from wheresoever originating and agricultural and marketing news in general?

Tariffs and Sea Freights. Do existing (a) customs duties, both import and export, and (p) sea freights adversely affect the prosperity of the Indian cultivator? If so, have you any recommendations to market

Co-operation (2) What steps do you think should be taken to encourage the growth of the co-operative movement (i) by Government, (ii) by non-official agencies (b) Have you any observations to make upon (i) Credit societies; (ii) Purchase societies; (iii) Societies formed for the sale of produce or stock; (iv) Societies for effecting improvements—e.g., the digging of wells and the construction of bund, walls and fences, or the planting of hedges; (v) Societies formed for the aggregation of fragmented holdings and their redistribution in plots of reasonable size; (vi) Societies for the co-operative use of agricultural machinery; (vii) Societies for joint farming; (viii) Cattle breeding societies; (ix) Societies formed for any purpose connected with agriculture or with the betterment of village life, but not specified above?

(c) Where co-operative schemes for joint improvement, such as co-operativ irrigation or co-operative fencing or a co-operative consolidation of holdings scheme, cannot be given effect to owing to the unwillingness of a small minority to join, do you think legislation should be introduced in order to compel such persons to join for the common benefit of all?

(d) Do you consider that those societies of which you have personal knowledge have, in the main, achieved their objects

GENERAL EDUCATION:—(a) Do you wish to make observations upon existing system of education in their bearing upon the agricultural efficiency of the people? If you make suggestions, please distinguish, as far as possible, between—(i) Higher or collegiate, (ii) Middle school, and (iii) Elementary school education.

(b) (i) Can you suggest any methods whereby rural education may improve the ability and culture of agriculturists of all grades while retaining their interest in the land, (ii) What is your experience of compulsory education in rural areas? (iii) What is the explanation of the small proportion of boys in rural primary schools who pass through the fourth class?

ATTRACTING CAPITAL:—(a) What steps are necessary in order to induce a larger number of men of capital and enterprise to take to agriculture?

(b) What are the factors tending to discourage owners of agricultural land from carrying out improvements?

WELFARE OF RURAL POPULATION:—(a) Outside the subjects enumerated above, have you any suggestions to offer for improving hygiene in rural areas and for the promotion of the general well-being and prosperity of the rural population?

(b) Are you, for instance, in favour of Government conducting economic surveys in typical villages, with a view to ascertaining the economic position of the cultivators? If so, what in your opinion, should be the scope and methods of such enquiries?

(c) If you have carried out anything in the nature of such intensive enquiry, please state the broad conclusions which you reached.

STATISTICS:—(a) Do you wish to make suggestions for the extension or improvement of the existing methods of—(i) ascertaining areas under cultivation and crops; (ii) estimating the yield of agricultural produce; (iii) enumerating live stock and implements; (iv) collecting information on land tenure, the incidence of land revenue and the size of the agricultural population; (v) arranging and publishing agricultural statistics?

(b) Have you any other suggestions to make under this heading?

LAND SETTLEMENT IN ASSAM.

◆

Shillong, Oct. 20.

Leaders of the Responsivist Party in Assam waited in a deputation on the Governor of Assam in connection with the land settlement in the Kamrup district. The deputation mentioned that there was widespread dissatisfaction among the people of the unit rate and declared that there had been a wrong and injudicious classification. His Excellency assured them that objections to classifications would be heard in December by the Special Officer and Director of Land Records. As to the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the matter, he held that it was too expensive and that it would be difficult for the committee to move from village to village.—A. P.

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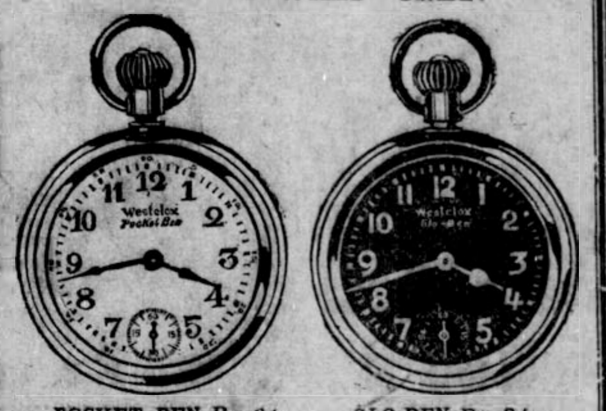

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A FEW OF THE TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. A. H. Paternott, Byculla, Bombay writes:—
My first five questions have been answered to my satisfaction, and I am giving five others which I hope you will reply by return of post and oblige.

Mr. P. G. Antlricks Scarborough estate Maskeliya Post writes:—
Received with thanks the V. P. Packet containing the five answers predicted by Shanmuga Upasi during October, and greatly delighted to the contents.

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V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, Chittoor Dist., Madras Presidency. THE "ANDRA-PATRIKA" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY) MADRAS, writes on the 8th February 1924:—"We received on the 7th November 1923 from Hanumandupasi V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (Published in our issue of the 12th November 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on the 5th February 1924 at 7 A. M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public.

MADRAS CORPORATION ELECTION. Mr. Kannappa Mudaliar, Bazar Road, Royapetta, Madras, writes on 3-9-26 as follows:—

"I have gone through the article you have written in the Tamil Swarajya Paper 2 or 3 days back under the headings "THE FUTURE OF THE SWARAJYA PARTY", that only 2 of the Swarajists will come out successful. Accordingly MR. SATYAMOORTHY and another Swarajist were successful. I really wonder your marvellous capabilities and the accuracy of your predictions."

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